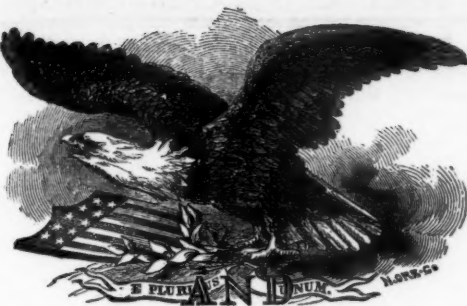


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THOUGH the recent movements of the various Union armies preliminary to the opening of the spring campaign, have apparently ended in disappointment, so far as the grander operations of the war are concerned, they have accomplished important minor results, which were no doubt considered in planning them. The chief of these is the disturbance made in the Rebel preparations for taking the initiative in the spring. The Confederate military authorities judged, very plausibly, that the necessity of preparing the raw recruits we were adding to our armies, and the absence of so many furloughed soldiers rendered it improbable that any of the Northern armies would move in earnest: hence they were preparing to take advantage of our expected inaction, and open the spring campaign with one of their characteristic dashes upon some unexpected point. During January, it will be remembered, they were very active in North-western Virginia and Tennessee, raiding through our lines and picking up stores and supplies. FORREST and EARLY secured considerable valuable plunder by these expeditions. But the movement, or series of movements which commenced when General SHERMAN advanced east from Vicksburg on the third of February, must have seriously disturbed the execution of their plans. General SHERMAN's march was so bold, and had for its apparent object, one or two enterprises, which if successful, would have inflicted such a cruel blow upon the Confederacy, that the Rebels were forced to strengthen POLK's army at Meridian and to dispatch all the troops they could spare to defend Mobile. The movement of General SCHOFIELD against LONGSTREET, of General THOMAS against JOHNSTON, and of Generals SMITH and GRIERSON south, from the Tallahatchie, together with the opening of the bombardment against Mobile, all looked so serious, that they forced the Confederates to defend their own territory instead of preparing to attack ours, as they had intended. By menacing them in various quarters, we compelled them to scatter the troops they were gathering for their movement, and place them in positions where they were useless for offensive operations against our armies. The necessity of giving attention to other matters of administration, as well as the presence of our troops in their territory, must have seriously disturbed the Rebel government also, in the execution of their conscription law.

The result of the cavalry expedition, under General KILPATRICK, has not disappointed those who understand how much such movements are dependent upon fortuitous circumstances, which it is never safe to disregard in military operations. Though it has not justified itself by full success, it is hard to criticise so bold and dashing an attempt to accomplish so praiseworthy an object as the liberation of our soldiers pining in Richmond prisons. It was brilliant, it was gallant, and though a failure, so far as this, its main

object, is concerned, it was not altogether barren in results. It might have accomplished still more could it have been made in coöperation with such a movement up the Peninsula as was undertaken by General BUTLER, a few weeks since: acting in concert, the two expeditions might have had an additional chance of success in the distraction they would occasion in the defensive movements of the enemy.

General KILPATRICK appears to have been unusually fortunate in securing secrecy in regard to his expedition, which was well on its way before its departure from our lines was discovered. His command left Stevensburg, Va., on Sunday night, the 28th of February, and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford. Immediately after crossing, Colonel DAHLGREN with a picked command, was detached from the main column on a special mission, of which some account will be given further on. The main body of the expedition pushed forward with rapidity on the road to Spottsylvania Court House, reaching that place late at night, and moving forward without a halt towards Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad, where it arrived about 5 P. M., on Monday. Here the telegraph operator was captured before he had time to announce to the Rebel authorities the arrival of our forces. All the other lines had been cut, and Mr. DAVIS had been in constant communication with that office throughout the day. At this station, the freight-house, telegraph office, passenger dépôt, and many other public buildings were destroyed, the railroad track for a long distance torn up, several bridges and culverts were destroyed and an immense quantity of wood was burned. An attempt was made to capture a train loaded with troops which approached from the direction of Richmond; but the greater part succeeded in making a safe retreat. A detachment sent to destroy the railroad bridge over the South Anna, at Taylorsville, found the position too strongly guarded, and was obliged to relinquish the undertaking.

The main command moved forward, at nightfall, towards Richmond, and during the night crossed the South Anna near Taylorsville, where the advance encountered Rebel pickets, and dispersed them after a brief skirmish. After a short halt, to rest and feed, the march was resumed. Kilby Station, on the Fredericksburgh road, together with a stone bridge, the railroad track, and several culverts in the vicinity, was destroyed by our forces. At Guinea Station the track was torn up and the telegraph rendered unserviceable.

The command pushed on with as much rapidity as was consistent with safety, and by half-past ten on Tuesday morning was inside the outer defences of Richmond, on the Brook turnpike, within three and a half miles of the Rebel capital. Several men on picket duty were captured by the advance, without firing a shot. Inside of the second line of defences, our forces were fired upon by the third line. Here a desultory firing was kept up on both sides, until about five in the afternoon, when, Colonel DAHLGREN not appearing, General KILPATRICK decided to fall back. The bridge over Brook Creek, in the rear of the command, having been destroyed by the enemy, our forces moved off upon the Meadow Road,—crossing the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroying all the public property within reach. They encamped that night within six miles of Richmond, and two from the Chickahominy. During the night, the Rebels made an attack upon the camp, but, after a brief skirmish, were driven off. The next day, finding that the enemy had burned all the boats on the Pa-

munkey River, General KILPATRICK decided to move across the White House Railroad and down the peninsula. Captain MITCHELL, of the Second New York, rejoined the main column on Wednesday with the bulk of Colonel DAHLGREN's command, of which no intelligence had been received since Sunday night. About nine o'clock in the morning, the enemy's cavalry made an attack, which was easily repulsed; but the column was more or less harassed throughout the day by cavalry demonstrations on the flank and rear. On Thursday, General KILPATRICK moved toward Newkent Court House, and on the way fell in with Colonel SPEAR, in command of a cavalry corps, who had been sent to render him assistance.

The expedition of Colonel DAHLGREN, after leaving the main column, proceeded to Frederickhall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, with the intention of spiking a large number of guns, which were there in store. But, finding the position defended by a large body of infantry, and as his orders expressly prohibited fighting when it could be avoided, Colonel DAHLGREN contented himself with the capture of a few officers, and moved towards the James River canal, which he struck at a place eight miles east of Coochland Court House. In this vicinity an immense amount of property was destroyed, including six grist mills in full operation, a saw-mill, six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks of the canal, and the works at the coal-pits at Maniken's Bend. Colonel DAHLGREN, relying on the information of his guide—a white man, who is now supposed to have been a Rebel spy—expected at this point to find a bridge over the river, and was therefore unprovided with the means of crossing. The guide and a negro, who was implicated with him, were immediately hanged to the nearest tree.

The command then resumed its march towards Richmond; and, late on Tuesday afternoon, about the time that General KILPATRICK withdrew, it reached a point within three miles of the Rebel capital, where it had a brisk skirmish with a body of Rebel infantry. Finding the enemy too strong for him, Colonel DAHLGREN determined to fall back, in search of the main column. The Colonel, with Major COOK and about 100 men, separated from his column, taking a different route. The main body of his command, as already stated, rejoined the forces under General KILPATRICK safely; while Colonel DAHLGREN's little company, as we learn from Rebel newspapers, in attempting to make their way to Gloucester Point, fell into an ambush on Wednesday night, at a point on the Mattaponi, between Mantua Ferry and King and Queen's Court House, where their gallant leader was killed, and the greater part of their number made prisoners.

GENERAL SHERMAN is reported by telegraph to be back at Vicksburg. His command is said to have destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the Rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over \$2,000,000 worth of property. In other places he destroyed immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn and large quantities of wheat were set on fire and consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, 8,000 negroes, and over 400 prisoners, with but trifling loss in men and material.

ALL was quiet at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 2d inst. Reinforcements were rapidly arriving, and General SEYMOUR's position was sufficiently strong to repel any attack. The fortifications in front of Jacksonville are extensive and formidable. The main body of the enemy was encamped between Ten Mile Run and Baldwin, with a considerable force at the former place. General GILLMORE arrived at Jacksonville on the 29th ult. The enemy had refused to deliver up our wounded, who had fallen into his hands.



### THE MILITARY SYSTEMS OF EUROPE. THIRD PAPER.

In the two preceding papers we have given the permanent organization of the European systems. The methods of organization adopted for putting an army into the field will be given in this paper.

According to the principles now adopted, the proportion of different arms and special services in an army of 150,000 men will be as follows:

115,000 foot, 15,000 cavalry, 12,000 artillery, 3,000 sappers, 5,000 men in the administrative departments.

The artillery would have 300 cannon.

Before the French revolution, the organization was by regiments and brigades. The Generals had no permanent commands, but were assigned by turns. At the time of the revolution divisions were created, comprising ten to twelve thousand men, distributed in two or three brigades of infantry, a regiment or brigade of cavalry, and two or three batteries. Under the French Empire, divisions composed exclusively of infantry or cavalry were created. The system of the Emperor was that of operation by masses of either of the three arms. The Emperor created the *corps d'armée*, comprising two, three, or four divisions of infantry, a division of light cavalry, and a reserve of artillery.

The division is now the grand unit of organization in the French army; but corps are created when the army is large—over 60,000, for instance.

A division of infantry usually comprises two brigades—the first, formed of a battalion of *chasseurs à pied*, and two regiments of infantry of two or three battalions; the second, of two regiments of infantry of two or three battalions,—the entire force being from 6,000 to 12,000 men. As accessories, there are attached two batteries, a company of engineers, a detachment of the train of equipages, a section of ambulances, a detachment of workmen in the administrative department, a small body of cavalry, and a body of *gendarmérie*.

The division is commanded by a general of division, who has a divisional *état-major*, and military *sous-intendant*, or adjunct, charged with the administrative service.

When corps are formed, the cavalry sometimes has a separate corps organization, from 4,000 to 10,000 strong. The reserve is organized into a particular corps, comprising *élite* infantry, heavy cavalry, and a heavy body of artillery.

There are also in an army mixed brigades or divisions, for advanced guards and detachments, comprising a battalion of *chasseurs*, one or two regiments of light cavalry, a battery, and a company of sappers.

Five corps for an army of 150,000 men, thus organized, is considered the best arrangement—viz.: three for the centre and wings, the fourth a reserve for the most important portion of the line, and the fifth the general reserve; each corps to contain three divisions—two for the line, and one for the reserve. The effective of each corps would be from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

The "états-majors" of the divisions consist of a colonel, or lieutenant-colonel, chief of staff, a "chef d'escadrons," and two or three captains. The "état-major" of a corps is a general of brigade, chief of staff, a "chef d'escadrons," and four captains. The "état-major" of the headquarters of the army is a general of division, chief of staff, a general of brigade or a colonel, assistant chief, a lieutenant-colonel, three "chefs d'escadrons," and six or eight captains. A topographical corps of five or six officers, commanded by colonel or lieutenant-colonel, is usually attached.

In each division there is a "chef d'escadrons" of artillery, commanding the two batteries; a captain of engineers, commanding the company, and a captain of the engineer staff. In each corps the artillery is commanded by a general of brigade (who has a staff of his own), and a superior officer of the engineers, who also has a number of subordinate officers. The artillery of the whole army is commanded by a general of division, who has two aides-de-camp, a colonel, director of the parks, a colonel as chief of his staff, and a number of other staff officers. The engineers are commanded by a general officer, and who has aides-de-camp and other officers similar to the commander of artillery.

For the administrative services there are in each division a *sous-intendant* or adjunct; for each corps an *intendant* or *sous-intendant*, with adjuncts; for the army there is an *intendant-general*, and who has a considerable staff. He is charged with the whole administrative service.

The medical department has an officer with the ambulances of each battalion. Each division has a number of officers and nurses with its ambulance train. In Italy each division had five health officers, four of the administrative officers of the department, and seventeen nurses. Each division has about four or five chests, containing each about 2,000 dressings. Each corps has an ambulance train, and sometimes the material for a hospital of 500 beds. At the headquarters of the army there are the chiefs of the department, with all the *personnel* and material necessary.

The pay department is organized in each corps. It is under the charge of agents of the minister of finances. The money is carried in fourgons.

There is also a postal service attached to the army—a telegraphic corps, &c. At each headquarters there is a commandant, and a wagon master to take care of the light wagons.

When an army is to be sent out of the country, battalions of war are formed in the regiments. For the Crimean war the regiments were formed in three battalions, of which two were sent out, comprising all the able-bodied men of the regiment, about 800 in number. The third battalion remained at the *dépôt* on recruiting service. For the Italian war three battalions of war of six companies each were formed, and the 5th and 6th companies of each battalion were taken for *dépôt* service. In the cavalry, four, five or six squadrons of war are formed, of about 180 men and 150 horses each. Two squadrons are left at the *dépôt*. The artillery regiments put as many batteries on the war footing as are demanded.

All the articles which the army will consume are provided at the fortified places on the frontier, in three lines; on the first 15 days' supply ready for distribution; on the second 15 or 20 days' supply, of which the preparation is well advanced; and on the third a similar quantity not prepared.

From 100 to 120 cartridges per man, and 200 to 220 for guns are usually provided, and usually four or five full supplies in this proportion are prepared. The infantry carry 60 cartridges on their persons, and 40 in the caissons. The second supply follows the army. The others are in the strong places on the frontier in different stages of preparation.

In 1859 for the Italian campaign, the Department of Intendance provided 56 days' biscuits for 150,000 men, with a reserve of 200 days' flour. They also provided 90 days' forage for 30,000 horses. The artillery provided several rounds of cartridges at 120 per man, and 220 per piece. The engineers provided 10,000 tools. The Medical Department provided all the material for 20 temporary hospitals, each of 500 patients.

The troops carry from 4 to 8 days' provisions, and the wagons enough to fill the supply to 15 days. On going beyond this time a new base of operations must be created, unless supplies can be drawn from the country.

The transportation of an army consists of three classes of wagons: first, the light wagons of the headquarters and staffs, the regimental baggage wagons (one to the regimental staff, and one for a battalion or two squadrons), and ambulances; this class marches with the troops. The second class are trains for carrying supplies, ammunition, materials of the engineers, bridge equipage, the money for paying the army, etc. These march a day or half a day behind the troops. The third class, general supply trains, made up from the wagons of the army, or drawn by requisitions from the country marched over. They are called auxiliary trains.

#### FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

We quoted last week from a letter of a correspondent in France of the London *Herald*, an account of the French ships and guns at Cherbourg. The same correspondent, whose opportunities for observation, we are told, have been unusual, gives in a subsequent communication a particular account of a visit to the great naval construction ports of France, Brest and L'Orient. Though he found them both tranquil, with nothing stirring to excite any suspicion of hostile intentions against England, he did find Europe in the way of quiet preparation for future contingencies, to make him fear that "the France of a by no means distant period, is destined to command the seas," unless the British Admiralty bestir themselves to maintain their old position. We give below the main portion of the letter, feeling sure it will be of the greatest interest to our readers:

I presented myself too soon at the Prefecture of the Marine in Brest, and found my way higher up the town to the Marine Barracks to report to the director general. I was too early for him also, and found my way to the parade-ground in front. These men in dark coats are young officers in the French Navy, and a stout sergeant is drilling them more vigorously, and, let me add, as successfully, as I ever saw men drilled before. The sight is a novel one to an Englishman, but not by any means so to the French. Every day the officers of the French Navy are drilled as common soldiers. Leaving the Marine Barracks, I come to an equally large building—the barracks of sailor boys from ten to fourteen years of age; the same boys that are to be seen every day at Greenwich. One boy is on duty with a musket and bayonet on his shoulder, and there is a box into which he may retire in case of inclement weather. He presents arms to passing officers with the grace of a veteran. I step inside the gateway, enter the guard-room, and behold the guard of sailor boys playing the part of men, and doing it extremely well. They are sailors and soldiers from infancy. I next pass to the Prefecture of the Marine, and another strange sight awaits me. There is a blue-jacket mounting guard with musket and bayonet, and another guard-room noisy with the voices of sailors. From the Prefecture of the Marine I cross Brest Roads and follow the navigation towards Chateaulin. Here is a three-decker under all sail, and with great difficulty I am put on board. It is the *Louis Quatorze*. On board this ship there are 600 gunners, and on board the *Montebello* in Toulon Roads there is a like number. These seamen gunners are at sea accustomed only to fire at sea, and as frequently in stormy as in fine weather. As soon as these twice 600 gunners are perfect

marksmen they make way for others, and thus the whole seamen of the French marine are being transformed into service gunners of precision. They are besides in course of transformation into soldiers, for ever since the Russian war the French marine brigade of seamen have been maintained, and in Mexico, China, Cochinchina, and elsewhere, all the spare men and boys have been landed from the ships, and with muskets in their hands become soldiers.

Returning to what is calculated to excite uneasiness in England, here, in one of the slips in L'Orient, is an iron-clad corvette about which the British Admiralty know nothing. This corvette was begun only four months ago, and in two months hence it is expected that she will proceed to sea armored and armed. Mr. REED's sloop in Chatham dockyard is 1,000 tons smaller, and has been two years in hand. In no English private yard that I know of has there been an approach to the expedition with which this French corvette, the *Isère*, is to be turned out; and I am not sure but that, were the French dockyard authorities fairly put to it, they would produce an iron armor-clad in much less time than six months. It is, however, I find, a delusion to suppose that France has discarded iron ships. The truth, I rather think, is that France has discarded wood ships, for in Cherbourg, in Brest, and in L'Orient, there are fine frigates on the stocks in forward states, on which not a single shipwright has been employed for many months, while from the window at which I am writing, I have only to raise my eyes toward the dockyard and behold a fine new iron transport and three fine new iron dispatch vessels. And I remember that I came across some iron boats in the dockyard while rambling round. Nay more, what did the naval officer acting for the admiral of the port, at present sick, inform me? He said that wood ships were now of no use, and that iron, with all its drawbacks, which in France are many more than speedy fouling, is the only suitable material to be employed. In his opinion the *Couronne* and the *Heroïne* are even preferable to the *Solferino* and the *Magenta*, because the former are of iron and the latter are of wood. Those that think that France is still for wood, and has irrevocably pronounced against iron, are, I assure you, very much behind in their information. But I am rather wandering from the point to which I desire to direct attention as impressively as I can. France can build iron ships as expeditiously as England can, and is constructing them in much less than half the time. To fortify this statement let me astonish the British Admiralty with an item of news that has just reached me from the highest quarter, and the perfect truth of which I shall be able to verify in a few days at Toulon. Six weeks ago, I am told, the Toulon dockyard authorities set to work to build an experimental cupola ship on Captain COLES' plan, and workmen have been kept going night and day, Sunday and Saturday, ever since, so as to try the cupola ship in six weeks hence. What a commentary on the conversion of the *Royal Sovereign* in Portsmouth dockyard. We are asleep, and France wide awake. We are dreamers in ship-of-war construction, and the French are actors. I have pondered over the forms of the French iron-clads, and, in my opinion, whatever that may be worth, they approach perfection. The genius of Mr. E. J. REED looks extremely dim beside them, and I assure him that were he to see the small sloop that is constructing here, and which will be ready for sea within six months from the time of laying down, he would learn something. This sloop will draw only some eight feet of water although armored round and round at the water line, and will mount one gun to be fired behind a double teak and armor bulkhead erected forward. A more perfect and formidable small craft I have not yet seen; nor has one anywhere been built.

In my last from Cherbourg I said that I would recur to that dockyard. In doing so allow me to correct an inaccuracy, for which the officer of the *Couronne* is to blame. I said that the *Couronne* had no wood behind the armor. This is a mistake; for here in L'Orient Dockyard, where the *Couronne* was built, I learn the fact, and, what is more, I have gone over the *Heroïne*, the sister ship. The *Couronne* and the *Heroïne* have wood behind their armor of much the same thickness as that behind ours. In Cherbourg dockyard I went over the *Flandres*, iron-clad, and the form and strength of that ship being much the same as those of all the others, I will state what both are, and correct an erroneous impression that exists in England. The form of the *Flandres* is that of a ship short in proportion to the breadth, the length probably being not more than four, or at the most five times the breadth, and with the extremities as fine as possible. This gives a ship without any length of midship section, and the midship section that there is forms a pivot on which the ship turns readily, and yields as readily to the action of the sea in stormy weather. Besides, this absence of midship section gives you a ship of great strength, the weak part of all ships being the midship length, and therefore the French iron-clads are relatively much stronger than our own, even although our ships may be heavier in their scantling. So impressed are the French architects of the soundness of this most common-sense theory that they reject for iron-clad purposes the advanced wood frigates and line-of-battle ships in the dockyards, these ships possessing the great midship length that we very stupidly have given to all our iron-clads. But the French iron-clads which are wood ships are by no means without great strength. The timbers are thick and well filled, while inside the ship there is diagonal planking, and outside the ship longitudinal planking. Then, in addition, there is an extra thickness of planking on the water line. On the whole, therefore, there is much the same thickness of timber in the French iron-clads as in our own, particularly in the essential parts; and the French iron-clads are without the midship weakness of all our iron-clads. What is true of the *Flandres*, in Cherbourg, is in the main true of all the French iron-clads. Allow me to correct another erroneous impression. The *Normandie's* fires were not put out during the late cruise.

LAST week General Casey's Board examined 59 applicants, of whom 31 were rejected and 28 accepted, with rank as follows: two majors, seven captains, seven first lieutenants and twelve second lieutenants. No person can be re-examined for any course whatever. The decision of the board is final both to those who do not pass, and to those who may desire higher rank than that conferred at the time of examination.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As you have undertaken the publication of a journal devoted to the Army and Navy, I take it for granted that you feel an interest in whatever concerns those two services; and as you are a human being, and of course not professionally omniscient, you will probably be disposed to hear the opinions of different persons, that you may compare them with your own, and possibly strike out a new idea which you can enlarge upon. I have seen some service in the Navy, and propose to give you some of my views on the subject of promotions.

From my entry into the Navy until within the last two years, promotions, with one exception, have been made by seniority. The systems of promotions in European navies have often been discussed by myself and others, and disapproved of, so far as they were made for merit, so called, but in reality, by personal or political influence. It was not an uncommon thing to see a captain of an English man-of-war, having for his executive officer, a lieutenant under whom the captain had sailed as a midshipman. Such things we thought we could never stand, but we were mistaken. It never then occurred to us, that we should see in our own Navy a system of promotions by favoritism, that would shame all the favoritism in all the European navies put together. In all of the European navies I think a portion of the promotions are made by seniority, and a portion by selection, or for merit, or by influence; but in none can an officer be promoted, in either way, until he shall have performed a certain quantum of service in his grade. In the British Navy, promotions to the grade of captain are made by seniority or selection; but from that grade to that of Admiral, promotions are only by seniority. And so strictly has this rule been adhered to, that when the British Ministry wished to promote NELSON to the grade of Admiral, they were obliged to promote a large number of captains who stood above him. It was left for the Congress of a Republic to shock all sense of justice by making a law to promote by favoritism, for it is nothing else, officers two or three grades at a time, without requiring any fixed length of service in any of the grades, or any at all in some of them. For some years I have thought that our system of promotion by seniority, although very well adapted to a small navy, as ours was up to the year 1861, would not at all be suitable for a large navy, such as ours now is; and I have been ready to see some change made to promote by selection, as that seems to be the only system, except by seniority; and however much we may be opposed to the principle, to that complexion we must come. The only question is, how shall it be done so as to be the least obnoxious to our sensibilities.

Before adopting a plan for promotion we should repeal the present outrageous law creating the grade of admiral, &c., and send all of its aiders and abettors to Coventry as unfit associates for honorable officers. Then establish the grades of admiral, captain, commander (or captain of corvette), lieutenant, master (not in the line of promotion), ensign and midshipmen.

I propose that two-thirds of all grades below captains be promoted by seniority, and one-third by selection. Before promotion in either way, ensigns, who are passed midshipmen, should perform three years service at sea before promotion to the grade of lieutenant; lieutenants should perform four years service at sea before promotion to the grade of commander; commanders should perform three years service at sea before promotion to the grade of captain; and captains should perform two years service at sea in a second rate and two years service at sea in a first rate before promotion to the grade of admiral.

Captains should be promoted to the grade of admiral by seniority only. When promotions are to be made to the grade of admiral, if the first captain on the list has not performed the requisite sea service, let him be promoted on the retired list of admirals, and so continue down the captain's list until one shall be found who has performed the requisite service, and promote him on the active list of admirals.

Let it be made the duty of all commandants of ships to make reports of all the officers under their command, on such points of character and conduct, and according to a uniform plan as shall be prescribed by the Navy Department: such reports to be filed at the Department for reference.

Once a year let a board of five admirals (no politicians) be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to select the officers of all grades to be promoted during the year, having reference to the reports; and should any of those selected not be promoted during the year, let them remain on the register, subject to the action of the next selecting board. For very meritorious services in war, officers might be promoted by the President one grade, provided they had performed the requisite sea service. If an officer, after performing some meritorious service, should receive his regular promotion, he should not receive another promotion for such service.

Masters should not be promoted in grade. Their duties are very important, and cannot be properly performed by ensigns, who, however intelligent and learned they may be, never can have the experience and practice necessary for the grade. Masters should be selected from the civil marine; they should not be over twenty-five years of age when appointed, and should be required to pass an examination in seamanship and navigation. In lieu of promotion in grade, they should have their relative rank increased, until at the age of retiring, they should be permitted to retire with the rank of captain; and during their service they should have increased pay after the plan of staff officers.

I propose only one grade of admiral. In other navies there are generally three grades—admirals, vice-admirals and rear-admirals, and three colors of each grade, making really nine grades. Our officers have always claimed that all commandants of fleets, no matter what their grade, were officially equals. This has not been conceded by officers of foreign navies, where they claim the different ranks according to grades. If we, then, have but one grade of admiral, our fleets will always be commanded by an officer equal in

grade and rank to the highest officer commanding a fleet that he may meet with; and if he meet with a commanding officer of lower grade than himself, he can carry out the principle that we contend for, and acknowledge his official equality.

SAM PENNANT.

## MCCALL'S DIVISION AT GLENDALE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"One who was there," in endeavoring to "set right" the question of McCALL's Division at the battle of Glendale or Nelson's Farm, in the last number of the JOURNAL, may picture correctly what took place in the year, but he certainly does not what took place in the front.

The stampede of cavalry, artillery, &c., in such vast numbers, is simply the fruit of an excited imagination. Where did this cavalry come from? It certainly did not belong to McCALL's Division, and was not in the fight. Again, the attack was made on both the left and right. The left was overpowered, and about 5 o'clock driven back.

That there was some bad management, and some running and shirking, as there always is when a line is broken, is doubtless true; but the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, and we believe no other division, ever did harder fighting than was done there and on that day.

The troops that came to the support of this division, both those of HOOKER's and RICHARDSON's divisions deserve highest praise for the part they performed, but they can suffer no disparagement by allowing justice to those who sustained the first shock, and warded off from others the principal force of the enemy's blow, and who really did the principal part of the hard fighting, as the graves of the dead of this division left on the field near Nelson's house, will forever show.

This is but one of a hundred other instances in this war, where troops posted to meet an assault, after the most stubborn resistance, are overpowered and broken, but at the same time so cripple the enemy, that but little is left to be done by the supporting columns, who, nevertheless, receive or claim the praise of having done the whole.

The writer is able to call to mind a counterpart to this day's battle where this same division was covered with glory for its success, while it really did not do one-fourth the hard fighting it did on this 30th day of June, 1862, at Nelson's Farm.

It is idle to pretend now to decide fairly as to the real merits of different troops in the many battles of this war, and why this instance should be singled out for so much fruitless discussion we are not able to understand.

A. J. W.

[The Editor must decline to suffer the further discussion of this question in the columns of the JOURNAL. Both sides of the controversy have now been presented, and any further discussion would be useless and detrimental.]

## THE COMPARISON OF NAVAL FORCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The prize case of the *Atlanta*, which has been decided by Judge SRAQUE, at Boston, should lead us to inquire into the principles of a true comparison of naval force.

The first question before the Court was, whether the *Atlanta* was equal or superior to the monitors, the *Weehawken* and the *Nahant*. To determine it, the Judge considered the facts relating to the "tonnage," the armament, and the crews of the combatants. The vessels and the ordnance were pronounced extraordinary and experimental, and hence the old rules of naval science for the comparison of naval force were superseded in the case of these novel engines of war. The opinion entertained was, that the two monitors had greater aggregate tonnage, superior ordnance power, and more men. In the "means" for warfare, the two monitors were adjudged as of superior naval force.

This conclusion may be correct, but not because all of Judge SRAQUE's premises were correctly established. In the first element of the comparison, the tonnage, erroneous assumptions have been made. This fault is inherent in the law for ship admeasurement, which is delusive; and were it otherwise, the rules for tonnage were never intended for application to such unique types of naval architecture as those of the vessels in question.

It is not true that the tonnage of vessels, as ascertained by our law, is exactly proportional to their principal dimensions. Vessels of similar principal dimensions, unless of similar model, will have dissimilar bodies, and hence unequal units, or numbers, of magnitude. The two monitors may be alike in dimensions, model and tonnage; but the *Atlanta* being unlike them in dimensions and form, it results that she cannot be compared truly with them by the standard of tonnage. Under the law, one vessel may have the same principal dimensions with another, and yet differ from her greatly in true tonnage; for the law prescribes a crude and erroneous method of survey for tonnage, and the result is arbitrary and fictitious.

The tonnage of the monitors appears not fairly taken, even by the imperfect legal method, if we can rely upon their published principal dimensions—the extreme length being stated at 200 feet, but the length from stem to sternpost being given at 159 feet; the extreme breadth at 45 feet, but the breadth of hull at 37 feet; and the depth from deck 12 feet. The tonnage by extreme dimensions, 844 tons; but by the inferior or hull dimensions, it is about 650 tons. This is nearest the truth. The aggregate tonnage of the monitors, the rule being fairly applied, would, therefore, be about 1,300 tons. Now, if we include the casemate structure which was upon the deck of the *Atlanta*, in the computation of the tonnage of that vessel, she, too, will reach the number of about 1,300 tons. So that the difference in the tonnage engaged was probably not very material.

Let us now examine another mode of comparing the armed ships concerned in this action.

It is the observation of experienced naval architects, that the design of a ship-of-war is to be made wholly with reference to the armament which she is to bear, to maintain, and to preserve from the enemy. Every thing done is to increase the vessel's powers for offence and defence, as a fighting unit. If the battery is to be terrible, it must be borne by an invulnerable ship; offence and defence must be commensurate qualities. Strength must be represented by weight. If

cannon are enlarged for delivering concentrated broadsides, armor plates must be adopted for avoiding their destructive effects. The limits of power and invulnerability, as qualities of armed ships, will be reached only when the ocean refuses to bear upon its bosom the destructive creations of human genius, but lets fall in rebuke to the bottom the monsters which Jove only might be able to destroy.

The comparative efficiency of the armed ship may be taken, therefore, as proportional to her weight, when ready for battle. The weight of a ship, and all on board, is found by computing the fluid displacement.

If we compare the *Atlanta* with the two monitors, by this standard, it will be found that little difference exists—that, probably, the displacement of the *Atlanta* at least equals that of the two monitors. If the displacement of the *Atlanta* was greater in proportion to armament, than that of the monitors in proportion to their armament, it was only because she had a larger measure of propelling power, or reserve buoyancy for ocean navigation, and better quarters for men; these being compensating considerations in her design, calculated to render her rifled armament terribly effective in the extent of its service, though, perhaps, rendering her wanting in invulnerability at close quarters with the monitors. That they made her a prize in action was due to superior skill, rather than to any real disparity existing between the vessels, for the *Weehawken* only was engaged in firing.

This case shows the importance of having a true standard for comparing the naval forces of opposing ships-of-war; for it may be seen that were the *Atlanta* a trifle larger in displacement, the method of comparing by tonnage, as legally computed, would have inflicted wrong upon the brave men who made her a prize. Let tonnage, at least until it shall be scientifically computed, be thrown aside; and adopt in its place a calculation of fluid displacement for the standard of naval force. It will more fairly represent it in all respects.

WILLIAM W. BATES.

## ASSIMILATED RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In determining the relation or assimilated rank between the line and staff officers of the Navy (a matter now at issue), it is requisite to take into consideration the objects for which a Navy is created, as well as its organization.

The first purpose for which navies are supported by nations is, to destroy by their means, the goods, ships, forts and lives of enemies in time of war. This is made evident by all experience, past and present, and on this point also the Articles of War for the government of the Navy of the United States are sufficiently emphatic. They provide the penalty of death—

"For all commanders of fleets, squadrons or single ships, who shall, upon the probability of an engagement, or on sight of any armed vessel of an enemy or rebel, neglect to prepare and clear his ship for action; or shall not, upon signal for battle, use his utmost exertions to join in battle; or shall fail to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously; or shall not do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy any vessels which it is his duty to encounter; or shall not afford all practicable relief and assistance to vessels belonging to the United States or to their allies when engaged in battle.

"Or shall strike, or attempt to strike the flag to an enemy or rebel without proper authority, or when engaged in battle shall treacherously yield, or pusillanimously cry for quarter.

"Or shall, in time of battle, display cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, or withdraw from or keep out of danger to which he should expose himself; or shall desert his duty or station, or shall entice others to do so; or shall not properly observe the orders of his commanding officer, and use his utmost exertions to carry them into execution, when ordered to prepare for, join in, or when actually engaged in battle, or while in sight of an enemy."

The further purpose for which navies are used in time of war as well as of peace, is to make them the police of the high seas, and generally to serve as a protection to commerce in distant quarters of the globe, and in semi-civilized and barbarous ports. In so doing, acts of violence have to be resorted to at times.

The destructive agencies in use in navies are guns, and men on ship-board. The command of these ships devolves upon officers trained for such service, styled Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders and Lieutenant-Commanders. Their subordinates, who drill, discipline and also exercise command over the crews, and who take part in maneuvers, are styled Lieutenants, Masters, Ensigns, Midshipmen and Boatswains, and with the former are generally designated line officers.

To administer to the wants of these human destructives a secondary class of officers is supplied, as Surgeons, Paymasters and Chaplains, who are styled staff officers, and are known otherwise as non-combatants, and familiarly, on ship-board, as "idlers." Of late, Engineers have been added to the staff.

As then a Navy is organized mainly for destructive objects, the destructive agents naturally hold the most prominent place in such organizations.

These human destructive agents must, and do exercise, command over the other or non-combatant class.

A Navy is absolutely a military service.

Military rank in a military service necessarily accompanies command.

Usage and equity coincide with necessity in assigning priority of rank to the military branch of military service, that is, to the destructives or officers of the line.

Precedence among its members is as requisite in a Navy as in other bodies.

The custom of the world has assigned this precedence, in accordance with equity and the necessities of the case, to the destructive branch, or to the line.

The American Navy has been no exception to this rule until recently, when improper innovations have been introduced.

These innovations give undue precedence to the staff, at the expense of the line.

Stating the case nakedly, it is reduced to this: Are the de-



structive officers who wield command, and who bear its high responsibilities, to have the precedence over the non-combatants, or are these latter to have it over them? If the country wishes to maintain a Navy that will perform what is expected of it, the country must look to it that changes are not made in it which will destroy its usefulness. Such change is now being consummated.

Before this war, such a statement would not probably have met with the approval of our people, because long years of peace had had the natural effect of deadening their perceptions as to the uses of a Navy, as well as to its proper organization. A false and foolish philanthropy, somewhat prevalent over the country, would have been shocked at the idea of supporting the rights of destructives, either in the Navy, or anywhere else, and the claims of the line officers of the Navy would have been silenced with contempt. Nay, they were so silenced.

With the experience of to-day, it is otherwise. Every man, woman and child in the land now knows and feels what armies and navies are maintained for, and are not to be frightened from contributing to sustain them properly, because they are destructives. Therefore it may be reasonably hoped that the people at large are sufficiently interested in maintaining their Navy upon such a footing as will preserve its fighting or heroic element intact and pre-eminent as it should be.

#### AN EXPEDITION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An expedition of 70 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander T. P. SELFRIDGE, left this vessel on the 13th instant, and went in pursuit of a Rebel train reported to have crossed the river the night previous. After marching about three miles from the river, we came upon the party, commanded by Colonel TYLER, C. S. A., and took them all by surprise, without firing a gun or any opposition on their part. After sending the prisoners on board the vessel, we continued our expedition for a distance of seven miles from our vessel, when we suddenly came upon a party of Rebel cavalry guarding a lot of cotton belonging to the Confederate government; we attacked the guard, who immediately threw down their arms and *skedaddled*. We took possession of the cotton and started for the vessel; was followed by a party of Rebel cavalry to within one mile of the vessel. The skirmishing was very interesting, as the sailors wished no better fun; a great many shots were fired on both sides, but fortunately we had no one hurt on our side. We returned with thirty-two bales of cotton, twenty-five mules and horses, seven wagons, also Colonel TYLER, Major O'BRIEN, one lieutenant and six men, all of the C. S. A. This expedition, like all others, commanded by Captain T. P. SELFRIDGE, was very successful. He deserves a great deal of credit for his perseverance, energy and untiring zeal in executing the laws of government. The whole party were volunteers. Captain SELFRIDGE said he would first take the boys out for a run, and shows the Rebs that *Blue Jackets* could take them napping. This capture opened our eyes, and we kept a look out for rebel cotton after this.

A few days afterwards we landed at the bank to parole some Texas cavalry who had given themselves up, and professed to be tired of the war. At this time another lot of thirty-three bales came into our hands. Two men claiming to own the cotton, and professing the strongest Union sentiments, were found, after a close examination, to be Rebels in disguise; but we have learned to not believe all we hear in the *Sunny South*. In their boots we found concealed orders from all the officers on the Rebel General WALKER's staff for supplies from New Orleans. The next day we dropped on another good Union man with nine bales, and found his orders the same as above. We *gobbled* up the cotton, prisoners, and all, and sent the Union gents to the Admiral to cool off. This is a sample of the way Captain SELFRIDGE attends to the duties of guarding the Mississippi River.

U. S. STEAMER *Conestoga*, Mississippi River,  
February, 22d, 1864.

T. A. D.

#### COL. CARROLL'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURGH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of February 20th, "Truth," in a letter on "Congress and General HOWARD," says, that "General HANCOCK sent seven regiments \* \* \* to report to General HOWARD." In this respect he is mistaken. Three regiments of this brigade, under Colonel CARROLL's command, were first sent; and some time afterwards, two more from the 2d Division. The two latter did not come to the same part of the field as our brigade, which alone drove the enemy from Cemetery Hill, out of our batteries, and held that portion of the line from which part of the 11th Corps had been driven. As a corroboration of this statement, I enclose a letter from General GIBSON, who commanded the corps at that time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADJUTANT.

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIG., 3d DIV., 2d CORPS,  
MARCH 6TH, 1864.

[The letter of Brigadier-General GIBSON to Colonel CARROLL, alluded to by our correspondent, is dated at Philadelphia, February 24th. After saying that he has learned that the brigade has not received full official acknowledgment for its services with the 11th Corps at Gettysburgh, on the night of the 2d and the day of the 3d of July, 1863, General GIBSON says:—"As I happened to be in command of the 2d Corps when your brigade was, at the suggestion of Major-General HANCOCK, detached to the assistance of the 11th, I am of course cognizant of the circumstances attending the transaction; and I feel it incumbent upon me, as your then commanding officer, to do what I can to repair what I am led to believe is an act of injustice toward a portion of my command. I know nothing, of course, officially, of your services whilst detached from the 2d Corps; but I am not presuming too much when, considering your reputation as a soldier, the character of your command, and the reports which reached me at the time, and afterwards, of your timely arrival at, and prompt recovery of, a critical point, I suppose them to have been of the utmost importance in preventing the enemy from obtaining a foothold on

the key to our position—Cemetery Hill. You are at liberty to make what use you deem proper of this communication; and I shall be much gratified if it aids you in any way in obtaining a just acknowledgment of the services of yourself and your command at the battle of Gettysburgh."

#### GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your article in relation to the charge, made by the publishers of the private edition of General McCLELLAN's report, that important matter had been omitted in the Government edition, you say the only omission is the following:

"It will be seen, from what has preceded, that I lost no time that could be avoided in moving the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula to the support of the Army of Virginia; that I spared no effort to hasten the embarkation of the troops at Fort Monroe, Newport News, and Yorktown, remaining at Fort Monroe myself until the mass of the Army had sailed; and that after my arrival at Alexandria I left nothing in my power undone to forward supplies and reinforcements to General FORT. I sent with the troops that moved all the cavalry I could get hold of; even my personal escort was sent out upon the line of the railway as a guard, with the provost and camp guard at headquarters, retaining less than one hundred men, many of whom were orderlies, invalids, members of bands, etc.; all the headquarters' teams that arrived where sent out with supplies and ammunition, none being retained even to move the headquarters' camp. The squadron that habitually served as my personal escort was left at Falmouth with General BEANSIDE, as he was deficient in cavalry."

Now, had you read page 185 of the report, as printed at this office, you would have found this very paragraph, put in at the right place, as shown by the context; so that no omissions were made either by the War Department in furnishing copy or by this office in printing it.

Yours, &c., JOHN D. DEFRIES,  
Superintendent of Public Printing.

[We take great pleasure in publishing the above, and in acknowledging our error. The origin of the error was in the fact of the transposition in the private edition of the Report of the paragraph quoted above. In that edition the paragraph was put at the close of the Third Period, where it seemed in reality to belong, as the recapitulation of the events narrated in the chapter. In the Government edition, the paragraph is inserted in a different place.—EDITOR.]

#### THE BALL OF THE SECOND CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The ball given by the officers of the Second Army Corps at corps headquarters, on the 22d of February, proved to be a most complete success. A larger hall had been built under the supervision of the committee of arrangements, 60 by 90, and a supper room adjoining, 20 by 90, constructed of pine boards sawed by the rebel saw-mills, in possession of the corps.

The decorations were tastefully arranged, and consisted chiefly of the various flags of all the regiments in the command, some of which were very conspicuous for their tattered and bullet-riddled appearance. Stacks of arms and accoutrements and two light 12-pounders, brass, ornamented the platform at the end of the room, and attracted very considerable attention. In rear of this platform was the music, consisting of the band of the first division and 14th C. V. regiment, lead by CHARLES HIGGINS, leader of the first division band. The company began to make their appearance at eight o'clock, and in the course of an hour the hall was comfortably filled with the most distinguished guests, military and civil, that ever graced a ball-room floor in the United States: Vice-President HAMLIN and daughter, Senator SPRAGUE and lady, Mrs. Governor CURTIN and party of eight young ladies, Mrs. Senator HALE and daughter, Rev. Dr. BROWNSON, of *Brownson's Review*, and daughter, Mrs. Chancellor WALWORTH, of Saratoga, and Miss BROTHERSON, of New York city, Mr. C. A. ALVORD, of New York city, and daughter, and all of the distinguished generals and other officers serving in the Potomac Army.

Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and was continued with great spirit until twelve, when the supper-rooms were opened, and all found plenty and in the best of style, owing chiefly to the exertions of Lieutenant C. H. BROOM, staff First division, Second corps, who was charged with its entire arrangements. After supper dancing was renewed and proceeded with vigor until four A. M., when the ambulance trains of the corps reported to convey the guests to their respective quarters.

The toilets of the ladies were magnificent, and the officers of the corps proved they were as successful upon a ball-room floor as upon the field of battle.

#### ARMS AND TROPHIES FOR THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE Committee on Arms and Trophies of the Metropolitan Fair, in their circular, to which we recently referred, invite contributions of arms and trophies of war from States, corporations, and individuals; and relics of American wars, from the early struggles of the Colonies to the present time. Banners which have floated proudly over citadel and fort, carried by victorious hands, or stripped from the hand of the enemy; flags stained with heroic blood, whose fading lustre is lighted up by the bright light of fame; ensigns which have waved victory from the mast-head of gallant ships-of-war—all will be welcomed, and amid the more practical contributions, will draw the mind to a contemplation of the gaudier for which the true soldier fights—the glory and defence of his country. Medals voted by Congress, or by States; early and celebrated commissions; swords won in action; presentation swords, and arms of every kind, from the crowned and garlanded cannon of Louis XIV., to the plain DAHLGREN and PARROT, which frown on modern battlements; and from the tomahawk of the Indian to the broken musket from the last battle-field, will have their appropriate place. All such articles, the committee promise, shall be cared for, guarded with watchful eye, and promptly returned to their owners.

They also propose to gather from the friends of those gallant and devoted men who have laid down their lives in this holy war, such personal relics as they may be willing to un-

veil to the sympathizing interest of the world. Exposed together, and as a tribute of respect to the dead, these touching evidences of individual patriotism will make an interesting feature in the Exhibition.

The patriotic public are requested to send in to this committee such articles of the above named nature as they may be able to control, for sale, as well as for exhibition. Dealers in arms are especially invited to contribute largely of their stock for sale, for the benefit of the Fair, and to none does the committee apply with more hope, than to those whose fortune it has been to profit by the sale of implements of war. Every object of interest, no matter how trifling, which the soldiers in the field may send, will be received and cared for. All packages sent to WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, chairman of the committee, No. 2 Great-Jones street, by any of the Express companies in the United States, will be free of charge.

#### MILITARY MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

##### SENATE.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon the bill to prevent officers of the Army and Navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the several States. It came before the Senate on the 3d inst., and was warmly supported by Mr. POWELL. The first section of the bill provides that it shall not be lawful for persons in the military or naval service of the United States to interfere in any manner, by proclamation, use of soldiers, or otherwise, with the freedom of any election, or with the exercise of the right of suffrage in any State. The violation of this section will subject the offender, on conviction and sentence before a United States Court, to a fine of not less than \$200, and not exceeding \$20,000, and to imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court; and any person so convicted is moreover to be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States. The bill is not, however, to be so construed as to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified, according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

The subject of the disposition of confiscated lands, which would better be left untouched until military success has given the Government undisputed possession of the Rebel territory, is continually coming up before Congress, in one form or another. A petition was recently presented, signed by ELI THAYER and others, praying Congress to confiscate utterly, and without reserve, the lands of Rebels; and to give of the same, without other formality than occupation, 160 acres to each private in the naval service, and to each man in the rank and file of the Union Army, and of the Rebel army who will take the prescribed oath of allegiance to the United States; and that the lands thereafter remaining be open to settlement under the Homestead law.

An important bill to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department was introduced on the 8th inst. by Mr. WILSON, of Mass., and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. This bill organizes divisions charged with duties as follows:—1. Purchase and disposition of horses for the service. 2. Purchase and issue of clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage and accoutrements. 3. Charter of vessels of transportation. 4. Western transportation and telegraphs. 5. Purchase of forage. 6. Erection of hospitals, barracks, storehouses, stables, bridges. 7. Purchase and disposition of wagons, ambulances and forges. 8. Inspections and reports. 9. Correspondence, returns and records. Except in case of urgency or in purchases at the seat of war, advertising for proposals is required. The bill provides also for the more economical distribution of supplies, and for the punishment of frauds or bribery in such purchases.

A warm debate was occasioned on the 8th by Mr. POWELL's motion to proceed to the consideration of his resolution calling for the report and evidence of the Commission, at the head of which was General McDOWELL, charged to investigate the conduct of certain officers at the West. The resolution was opposed by Mr. WILSON on the ground that the Commission was not of the nature of a court-martial, but had been sent out simply to seek information for the Government, much of which was to be used in the prosecution of such officers as had been derelict in duty and become implicated in unlawful transactions. Mr. GRIMES proposed to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Secretary of War," and inserting "Request the President of the United States to transmit to the Senate the report and the evidence, and any papers in his possession 'shedding light upon the subject.'" Mr. GRIMES considered the appointment of the Commission a gross violation of the articles of war, which provide that the President alone shall have power to appoint such commissions; and yet this one, which he considered nothing but a commission empowered to fish up testimony derogatory to officers of high standing, had been formed entirely without the knowledge of the President. The Senator referred to the case of General CURTIS, who was arraigned on ex parte testimony, without his presence. He had been informed that every particle of the testimony reflecting upon General CURTIS, taken by the Commission, was disproved by testimony now in the possession of the President and the War Department. So satisfactory was the evidence that the President announced at once that General CURTIS was free from all blame. If this resolution passed it would be accompanied by a request for any testimony which should properly accompany it, that the country might have an opportunity to judge of both sides. He did not want an ex parte statement to go out to the detriment of a soldier when the records of the War Department entirely exonerated him. After further debate, in which Messrs. WILSON, SHERMAN, POWELL, JOHNSON and others took part, the subject was in formally postponed till the next day, when the resolution as amended was rejected.

##### HOUSE.

Mr. Low, of Indiana, reported on the 4th, from the Committee on Revolutionary pensions, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—



*Resolved*, That the thanks of this House be, and are hereby, tendered to the gallant surviving soldiers of the Revolution, twelve in number, now on the pension rolls in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, for their services in the Revolutionary war, by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained, and we sincerely rejoice in the decrees of Providence which have thus far protracted their lives beyond the allotted period of man, and enabled them in their declining years to receive from the Government a sum of money as pensioners, which, if not as large as desired by them, will at least help to smooth the rugged path of life in their descent to the tomb.

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution, when adopted by the House, be signed by the Speaker and certified by the Clerk, and a copy of the same be furnished to each of the revolutionary pensioners mentioned in the letter of the Commissioner of Pensions this day submitted.

The Deficiency bill was passed on the 8th. An amendment appropriating \$35,000 for medicine and medical attendance for negro refugees was strongly opposed by Mr. Brooks, but was finally adopted. The House agreed to the larger number of the Senate's amendments, including \$30,000,000 for transportation and \$18,500,000 for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department; but owing to a disagreement on several amendments, the bill was returned to the Senate.

A series of resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in favor of soldiers, who have been discharged in consequence of wounds or other disabilities, being employed in situations under the United States Government, and heartily endorsing the policy of paying soldiers and sailors of African descent the same wages which are received by whites for similar service, were presented on the 8th by Mr. RANSOM, of Iowa, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A substitute offered by Mr. BOUTWELL for the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell from time to time, at his discretion, any gold coin in the Treasury, over and above the amount which, in his opinion, may be required by the Government for the payment of the interest on the public debt, was passed on the 8th, by a vote of 90 against 34. In its amended form the bill merely authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, from time to time, with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as he may deem expedient.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:—

*Whereas*, It appears that many Regular and Volunteer officers are either entirely unemployed or not upon duty corresponding to their rank, thus holding commissions and drawing pay without equivalent service, and at the same time standing in the way of promotion and increase of compensation of those performing the duty of general officers; therefore,

*Resolved*, That all major-generals and brigadier-generals who on the 15th day of March shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective rank, and have not been engaged for three months next prior to this date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army, and all pay and emolument shall cease from that day, and the vacancies be filled by promotions and appointments, as in other cases; provided that this act shall not apply to any officer unemployed in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, or who is a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, or on parole.

The latter part of the bill provides for returning to the Regular Army those who were appointed therefrom to the position of general officers. They are to be returned to the rank they occupied before the passage of the act of July, 1861. After a desultory debate, the bill was made the order for Tuesday next.

A bill was passed providing that regular and volunteer chaplains shall not suffer diminution or loss of pay when absent on leave, or on account of sickness, or when held by the enemy as prisoners. The bill also provides for giving them pensions, in case of disabilities, at the rate of twenty dollars a month.

Mr. FRANKSWORTH, of Illinois, reported back on the 8th from the Committee on Military Affairs, several memorials and resolutions to reimburse soldiers for clothing lost and destroyed while on the march or in battle, and asked to be discharged from their consideration, on the ground that the law of July, 1862, authorized the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to sick, wounded and other soldiers, who have lost the same by the casualties of war, and therefore no further legislation is necessary. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported back an amendment to the Senate's joint resolution of thanks to Major-General L. THOMAS and the officers and men under him, for bravery and courage at Chickamauga, and requesting the PRESIDENT to communicate this resolution in suitable terms to that General. The amendment provides for thanks jointly to Gens. ROSECRANS and THOMAS, and in that form the resolution was passed. Mr. GARFIELD also reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the formation of a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers in the Army of the Cumberland, to serve three years or during the war; the men to be credited to the States or subdivision of States from which they are enlisted. A bill was reported from the Military Committee and passed, regulating the dismissal of officers from the military and naval service. Mr. DEMING, of Conn., reported a bill making the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, within the branches built and to be built, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, public highways of the United States. It also recognizes these roads, with the ferries between Camden and Philadelphia, and between Port Monmouth and New York City as a post and military route, for the transportation of mails, troops and munitions of war, and for the transportation of goods and merchandise of foreign production across the State of New Jersey, under permits granted by the Collectors of the ports of the United States, authorized to grant the same, and for commerce among and between the several States of the United States.

It appears from official data in possession of the War Department, that since Feb. 25, 1862, the Illinois Central Railroad has received for transportation of troops and supplies, \$308,000, the Burlington and Missouri River road, \$13,500, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad only \$40, making a total of \$311,000. The accounts of the Illinois Central, prior to March 3, 1862, were settled on the basis of the tariff of the road when such rates did not exceed those of the Scott tariff of 1861, and one-third deducted from the amount thus found due. Subsequent to March, 1862, the accounts accord with the regulations of that date made by the Quartermaster-General in accordance with the suggestions of the railroad managers, convened in Washington by the Secretary of War.

## COLONEL ULRIC DAHLGREN.

THE death of this gallant young cavalry officer is the most unfortunate result of the expedition under General KILPATRICK against Richmond. From the Rebel papers we learn that he was killed as he was making his way through the woods on the north bank of the Mattaponi river, at midnight, on the 3d inst. He had cut his way through the Rebel columns after the failure of his attempt to release our prisoners at Richmond, and while on the road to Gloucester Point, was shot down by an ambushed enemy. The report is accompanied in the Richmond papers, by the particulars of the indignities to which his dead body was subjected by those who dared not face his living presence. "Stripped, 'robbed of every valuable,'" says the *Richmond Examiner*, "the fingers cut off for the sake of the diamond rings that 'encircled them, when the body was found by those sent to 'take charge of it, it was lying in a field, stark naked, with 'the exception of the stockings. Some humane persons 'had lifted the corpse from the pike and thrown it over into 'the field, to save it from the hogs." "Yesterday afternoon," it adds, "the body was removed from the car that 'brought it to the York River Railroad dépôt and given to 'the spot of earth selected to receive it. Where that spot 'is, no one but those concerned in its burial know or care 'to tell. It was a dog's burial, without coffin, winding-sheet or service."

Colonel DAHLGREN, though one of the youngest—being but twenty-two years of age—was one of the bravest and most energetic of our cavalry officers. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but for most of his life a resident of Washington, where his father, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, was so long stationed. He entered the Army under an appointment as aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the 28th of May, 1862. Reporting to General FREMONT, he was assigned to the staff of General SAXTON, commanding a division. With him he participated in the campaign of the Mountain Department, where he distinguished himself at Cross Keys, Port Republic, and other battles. When General FREMONT was relieved Captain DAHLGREN was attached to the staff of General SIGEL, and participated in the campaign under General POPE. Previous to the advance of the Army of the Potomac under BURNSIDE upon Fredericksburg, Captain DAHLGREN led a brilliant cavalry dash with a handful of men into that city, capturing prisoners greater in number than his own command. During the Pennsylvania campaign he was wounded so severely that he lost a foot in consequence. His immediate promotion to the rank of colonel of volunteers, to date back to the day of his wound, and his necessary intermission of service, were the consequences. As soon as it was possible for him to resume active duty, and before his wound had fairly healed, he induced his superior officers to permit him to accompany General KILPATRICK upon the late expedition, in which he lost his life.

Commanding public respect by his boldness and skill as an officer, Colonel DAHLGREN possessed at the same time rare qualities of mind and heart, which gave him the strongest hold upon the affections of those who knew him personally. In his immediate command there is mourning as for a brother, and while his memory will be warmly cherished among his officers and soldiers, the circumstances attending his death will beget a new spirit of hostility toward those who are chargeable with the savage brutality exhibited in the treatment of the body of their dead comrade.

THE second batch of iron-clads has been seriously delayed by experiments with a new machinery for working the guns, invented by Captain ERICSSON. In the model the invention worked remarkably well, but it has not been found practicable in actual trial. It will be remembered that while the machinery heretofore in use worked very well in calm weather, it was difficult to manage the guns through the turrets in a rough sea. As the new Monitors are wanted to reinforce the squadrons off Charleston and Mobile before the first of April, it is necessary that they be put in readiness at once. Were it not for the trial of this new invention, at least six vessels would by this time have been sent to the South Atlantic ports and the Gulf. It is quite time that some of our new iron-clads were employed along the coast. There is danger from Rebel mailed vessels in the Neuse, Roanoke and Tar Rivers, which are reported to be formidable. Mobile is also said to have four very dangerous iron-clads to defend the harbors. There is doubtless much exaggeration in the stories we hear of Rebel mailed vessels, but in view of the large number of iron-clads which have been built in the Northern ports since last summer, it is quite time that some of them were on duty where there may be great need of them.

*The Re d'Italia* has finally sailed for Europe.

WE record this week the sad ending of an expedition intended to effect the release of the Union prisoners of war in Richmond. Undoubtedly, great damage was inflicted on the Rebel lines of communication, and an immense destruction of Rebel military stores was effected. But in its main purpose the expedition was a failure. It may well be doubted, considering that the chances were a hundred to one against its succeeding, whether it should have been undertaken; for, although, had it succeeded, the country would have rung with praises of its audacious and bold policy, it is questionable whether, with ample means at the disposal of the military authorities, for a united and irresistible attack upon the Rebel capital, the lives of our brave soldiers should be thrown away in enterprises so rash that success would be their only justification.

THE English have named their target ship at Portsmouth the *America*; perhaps in the expectation that the practice of the British gunners will be improved by the stimulus received from an association of ideas, connecting their mock warfare with a possible contest between them and their old antagonists, the Yankee seamen. We cannot help cherishing the secret wish that the *America* may prove true to her name and bring discomfiture upon British guns and British gunnery. If they should pierce her sides, it may be worth their while to borrow one of our iron-clads to try their bolts upon. We think we could guarantee her safe return after a reasonable amount of pelting from ARMSTRONG guns and WHITWORTH ordnance.

LATE advices from Hilton Head bring no confirmation of the story of the arrest of General SEYMOUR, and we search in vain through long files of letters from newspaper and private correspondents for the facts which were to sustain the violent assaults made upon this officer by so many hasty journals. One of these newspaper censors attributes General SEYMOUR's defeat to his refusal to take the advice and accept the information of negro fugitives; another to his credulous acceptance of the stories of Rebel deserters; and there are other theories. Meanwhile there is a partisan discussion of the question as to where the responsibility of the Florida Expedition is to be placed. The attacks which have been made upon General SMITH for the failure of his cavalry expedition—attacks in which we could not join in the absence of full authentic information—seem likely to prove as unjust as they were hasty. We are told that he had but 7,000 instead of 10,000 cavalry with him, and the brigade (WARING's), whose slow movements retarded his expedition, giving time for the enemy to concentrate, formed an important part of this limited force, not to be dispensed with.

THE Committee on the Conduct of the War, in investigating the battle of Gettysburg, have succeeded in stirring up much ill feeling between some of the general officers who took part in that action. Generals MEADE, SICKLES, DOUBLEDAY and WARREN, have appeared before the Committee, and we are told several other prominent officers have been called. We really cannot see how any substantial good can come out of the investigation at this time, and can but think it a very unwise thing that the Army is kept constantly vexed and irritated by these personal controversies. Whatever trouble may arise out of the inquiry, however, we have every reason to believe that General MEADE will not suffer by it in his military reputation, or that the confidence and respect of the army he has so ably commanded will be in any measure lost.

A NEW paper has been started in this city, having for one of its avowed objects the advocacy of the "reorganization 'of the Army.'" So far as we are able to discover from the first number, this means the setting aside of all American general officers, and replacing them by officers imported from Europe. The prominence given to his name would seem to indicate that the General-in-Chief to be advocated is a General CLUSERET, who has undertaken the easy preliminary work of proving that General GRANT is destitute of military ability, and that he has accomplished nothing; that General HALLECK is not only a traitor, but a fool also; that, indeed, we have no supreme military genius, unless it be the imported General CLUSERET.

THE Brooklyn Fair for the Sanitary Commission has realized the handsome sum of \$400,000, with some twenty or thirty thousand dollars worth of stock on hand, to be sold off at auction. The Army Relief Bazaar at Albany, N. Y., has also closed, after having been kept open fifteen days. About \$100,000 was received, of which sum \$80,000 was profit. The soldiers need not fear that the people are forgetting them or growing indifferent to their welfare.



## AN ENGLISH CRITICISM ON McCLELLAN.

FROM the February number of the *United Service Magazine* of London, we extract the following criticism on General McCLELLAN:—

General McCLELLAN was appointed to the command on the 1st of November, 1861, and he had made the best possible use of the interval between that and the 10th of March, 1862, to organize and prepare his army for the approaching campaign. The proximity, however, of the enemy's army to Washington, the smallness of its numbers, and its apparently dilapidated condition, wrought upon the blustering propensities of the Northerners, and excited amongst them such a storm of invective against the General, that he was obliged to plunge prematurely into the struggle. His plan of campaign was formed on the following considerations:

1st. The Federal army was distributed round Washington and its environs, which had been fortified so strongly as to be deemed impregnable.

2d. The Confederates were encamped in front of Manassas Junction—a position which they had occupied since the victory of Bull Run. They were thus about thirty miles distant from Washington, and one hundred and twenty from Richmond, their fixed basis of operations. The success at Bull Run had given them a moral superiority in the contest, and it might, therefore, be safely supposed, that their attention was chiefly directed to Washington. If this supposition were correct, the chances were not small, that Richmond would be in a defenceless condition, and open to a bold advance.

3d. The Federal Government was in possession of the command of the sea; and it could furnish a large transport service for the use of the troops.

Lastly, Fortress Monroe—situated at the extremity of the peninsula southeast of Richmond—was held by a garrison of Federal troops.

He resolved then to leave a detachment in the lines round Washington, and by means of the transport service at his disposal to convey his army to Fortress Monroe, from which place as a secondary basis of operation, and having the advantage of interior lines with regard to the enemy, he designed to march upon Richmond. He concluded that, that city would fall before the Confederate army could return to its assistance.

The success of this plan was conditional, that is to say, it depended on certain contingencies, and several minor combinations. The principal of which were—1st. In order that the position of Manassas Junction should be completely turned, it was of vital importance that the proposed operation should be concealed from the enemy; otherwise he would retreat towards Richmond.

2d. The lines at Yorktown, which would obstruct the march of the army up the peninsula after it had quitted Fortress Monroe, were to be turned by a detached corps, under the command of General McDOWELL; an operation that could be easily performed, as it was supposed, by means of the York River.

3d. It was indispensable to the provisioning of the army, that the communications with Washington, its fixed basis, should be preserved from any attack on the part of the enemy.

Unfortunately for the success of McCLELLAN's design, secrecy is not a virtue that has been cultivated by the Yankees; and no sooner did the terms of his plan transpire, than full and minute information regarding them was conveyed to the Confederates, who immediately retreated towards Richmond. This occurred on the 9th of March. On the 10th, McCLELLAN crossed the Potomac in pursuit; but finding it was impossible to overtake the enemy, he returned to Washington. On the 11th, the Government, being now thoroughly disgusted at the turn affairs were taking, issued an order reorganizing the army in four corps, under the command of SUMNER, KEYES, McDOWELL, and HEINTZELMAN. This arrangement, which was borrowed from the French, having been established by NAPOLEON in 1805, adds to the mobility of an army; but under a timid chief, it invariably leads to a divided command; and in the present case, it was one of the principal causes of the disastrous termination of the campaign. Some other changes were also made, and finally, McCLELLAN perceiving that any longer delay would ruin his character as a commander, determined to carry out his original plan, notwithstanding that the retreat of the Confederates had altered the situation of the hostile parties on the theatre of war. Accordingly, he embarked his troops and steamed for Fortress Monroe, where he landed with the army on the 3d of April, and immediately advanced up the peninsula. On the 5th, he was stopped by the lines of Yorktown, which were held by the Confederate General MAGRUDER, with 20,000 men. These lines were to have been turned, as has been mentioned, by McDOWELL's corps; and when the army left Washington, he had remained behind for that purpose. Following up his instructions, he should have landed on the northeastern shore of York river about the 5th. But precisely at this moment, LINCOLN, whose previous occupations do not appear to have fitted him for presiding over the affairs of a great nation during time of war, became perturbed in his mind. Standing on the roof of the White House, with his telescope in his hand, he had seen regiment after regiment defile through Washington, and embark on the transports. With increasing attention, he had noted the various preparations for departure; the weighing of the anchors, and the angry whirr of the steam as it issues from the valves; his spirits had been alternately elevated and depressed by the cheers of the men, and the weeping of the women at parting. Finally, he had beheld the huge fleet glide smoothly down the Potomac, until it was lost in the distant waters of the Chesapeake; when suddenly the bereaved situation of himself and his cabinet occurred to his mind, and smote him to the earth with the force of a thunderbolt. McCLELLAN and the army were gone; Providence only knew whither; probably into the jaws of the lion. The seat of the government was left in charge of a trifling garrison of 20,000 men, who had "skedaddled" at Bull Run, and who would likely perform the same strategic operation on an emergency at Washington. The Confederates had the reputation of making fully as good use of their legs as of their arms. Might they not return and overwhelm him in his isolated position! Urged by the frightful nature of the ideas which were whirling

through his head, President LINCOLN resolved to retain McDOWELL's corps as an additional guard. He did so, and the result was decisive for the campaign, as it reduced McCLELLAN to the necessity of laying regular siege to MAGRUDER. During the delay caused by this operation, the Confederates concentrated their troops round Richmond; and thus the practical application of McCLELLAN's plan failed in producing the results proposed.

An officer may have received a thorough military education, and have had the experience of many years of actual campaigning; but if he be deficient of certain qualities, which nature alone bestows, he will never become a great general. An intimate acquaintance with the principles of war, will enable him to trace on the map the various lines of operation; the strategic points, and the defensive or offensive positions, which an army should occupy; he may clearly understand their value in relation to the distribution of the enemy's forces; and on these considerations, he may arrange a plan which will appear infallible; but if he does not possess the strength of character necessary to overcome unforeseen obstacles, the result will be disastrous. A commander-in-chief, however, who thoroughly understands the situation of affairs, at the moment, should always endeavor to foresee, and provide for every exigency that may occur during the campaign. Nothing should be left to fortune, as we may be quite sure that that deity will follow him who cuts the smoothest track for her chariot. General McCLELLAN, either did not understand the situation of affairs in 1862, or he did not form his plan on a correct appreciation of that state of affairs. His unavoidable delay at the outbreak had injured his character, and excited the populace against him, a circumstance that reacted on the cabinet and deprived him of its confidence. Hence the reorganizing of the troops on the 11th March, which dislocated the army, and divided his command. He was still, however, in a moral sense, commander-in-chief, as his conduct during the previous six months' training, had endeared him to the soldiers. His operations might then have been characterized by a mixture of caution and boldness. Political considerations should have informed him, that when the war is at our own threshold, the first duty of the commander-in-chief is to preserve the vitality of the directing power; to provide for the perfect security of the government of the country, in order that it may act without prejudice, or precipitation; otherwise he cannot expect its cordial co-operation. But the unfavorable position in which he stood, with respect to the cabinet, rendered it an especially important matter that President LINCOLN should have had no excuse for tampering with the divisional generals. If the theatre of war had been situated at a great distance from Washington, his influence with the troops, as in the case of NAPOLEON's first campaign in Italy, would have rendered his military authority absolute, and immediate interference would have been impossible, or at all events less injurious. But the theatre of war was close at hand; his fixed basis of operations being actually the seat of the government to whom he was an object of suspicion and dislike; consequently officious interference was a thing to be anticipated. His course, therefore, should have been shaped in such a manner, as would have enabled him through his influence with the troops, to oppose any intermeddling of the government with the immediate command, a thing to which no independent general will submit for an instant without resigning. But the terms of his scheme removed him to Fortress Monroe, which removal apparently left the government to the tender mercies of the enemy. His plan was therefore unsuited to the situation of affairs. LINCOLN was terrified! He retained McDOWELL, and the result was decisive, as McCLELLAN's campaign really ended at Yorktown.

As regards the value of the plan, in a merely military point of view, three faults may be enumerated. 1st. It was too rash. 2d. It violated the principles of war. 3d. Its application was too timid.

1st. An army of 130,000 volunteers, should not be moved about as if it were a single division.

2d. The choice of Fortress Monroe, as a secondary basis, involved the necessity of leaving Washington, or the fixed basis, to be threatened, morally at least, by the enemy. The communications also between these two places were open to an attack from the *Merrimac*, and iron-plated ship, which lay at Norfolk, on the south side of Hampton Roads.

3d. The first movement to Fortress Monroe, was the stride of a giant. The second, in the direction of Richmond, was that of a dwarf. When the army arrived in front of the lines at Yorktown, it numbered probably 100,000 men, and here, there was no timid President to interfere with the command; nevertheless McCLELLAN suffered himself to be stopped in the middle of an offensive campaign by MAGRUDER and 12,000 men. His previous information, which was afterwards found to be incorrect, had stated this number at 20,000, and MAGRUDER made such skillful dispositions, as effectually completed the deception. But a general, who, as NAPOLEON used to say "knows his trade," will seldom be deceived. Why did he not take means to ascertain the truth? Supposing, however, that his previous information had been correct, he should not have wasted his time, waiting for McDOWELL, when every moment of it was precious. But every hour's delay after he had heard of that general's retention, created eighty chances to one against his ultimate success. The hour of his arrival in front of the lines should have been the hour of his attack upon them. Two overwhelming masses, to which life and energy had been communicated, should have been hurled on separate points. MAGRUDER not only defeated but destroyed! The morale of the Federal army raised! The result of the campaign, although it might not have been decisive, would have been more honorable!

The following theoretical plan, which is based on the same considerations as that of McCLELLAN, is given merely as the "complement" to this paper.

The enemy had taken the offensive, and were approaching Washington. General McCLELLAN and his principal army should have occupied a position, at a certain distance from that city, on the line by which the enemy was advancing. He should have done everything in his power, both to draw the attention of the Confederates to this point, and to induce them to believe that he intended to assail, drive them back, and invade the South on this line. In other places, movements might have been made so as to confirm this intention.

The enemy would immediately have concentrated on his own front—and every soldier would have been drawn away from Richmond and its neighborhood.

In the meantime, 60,000 men of the best troops, should have been secretly assembled in Washington, and held in readiness for a particular service.

General McCLELLAN was now prepared to strike a great blow. He should suddenly have evinced signs of wavering, and presently have retreated towards Washington. The enemy would have followed in the confidence of victory, and the distance between him and his own basis, Richmond, would have been increased still more. But the commencement of McCLELLAN's retreat to Washington should have been timed, so as to take place and coincide with the landing of the before mentioned 60,000 chosen troops at Fortress Monroe. Thence they would have marched to Richmond on an open road. MAGRUDER, if he had been there at all, could not have had more than 5,000 men in the lines at Yorktown; and according to the terms of McCLELLAN's own plan, 40,000 men might have attacked him in front, and the other 20,000 in rear. When McCLELLAN with the principal army arrived in the course of his retreat at Washington, following up the combinations of this plan, he would have sent a reinforcement of 40,000 men to Fortress Monroe, which would have joined the first army against Richmond. No assistance could have been dispatched by the Confederates to that city, as on the first intelligence of the landing at Fortress Monroe, they would have perceived the drift of the stratagem and have expected an immediate attack from the side of Washington.

Thus the Confederates would have had the Commander-in-Chief and his principal army in their front, and an army of 100,000 men in their rear, in possession of their capital and basis of operations. Now would have been the time for McCLELLAN to have fallen on boldly. Victory was in his hands!

In adopting this plan General McCLELLAN would have remained near Washington. He would have had the advantage of being always at hand, to counteract by his influence and advice, any extraordinary measures of the cabinet. In a military point of view, its combinations would have been less exposed to misfortune, than those of the one on which he proceeded. In effect, the defeat of any single operation would not have been of great consequence. If the Confederates attacked McCLELLAN and forced him to retreat; why it was a part of his plan to do so; and he could have retired to the lines round Washington, while the army dispatched to Fortress Monroe performed its share. If that army were stopped at Yorktown, still as it has been remarked before, the intelligence of its arrival there would have dismayed the enemy, and caused him such uneasiness, that he ought to have been an easy prey to McCLELLAN; for it is difficult to believe that the passage through Eastern Virginia would have presented any insurmountable obstacles to an army in pursuit of a discouraged foe.

## ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLAND.

SOME important and satisfactory experiments were recently made at Shoeburyness by the English Ordnance Select Committee, for the purpose of testing the value of a new time-fuze, the invention of Colonel BOXER. The fuze, as originally employed, was a very simple contrivance. It consisted of a beechwood tube, filled with a slow-burning composition, in which a piece of touch-cord was inserted and left projecting at the top. This was ignited by the flash of the charge at the moment of firing, and caused the shell to explode in a given time. This simple arrangement, which answered well enough when shells were chiefly used in the bombardment of towns, where distances were easily discovered and were rarely altered during the siege, was found to be inadequate to the requirements of horizontal firing and field service against moving bodies of troops. To meet the necessity for rapid changes in the time of bursting, two channels instead of one were made side by side in the old beechwood fuze, one of which was filled with ordinary powder, the other with the fuze composition. The outside was graduated to a scale, and by piercing both tubes at any given point, so as to establish a communication between them, the bursting of the shell could be regulated at pleasure. The efficacy of the shell was still farther increased, in certain cases, by the introduction of the percussion fuze, which caused the shell to explode the instant it struck the ground or the fortification against which it was fired. Recently, in firing loaded shells without the fuze against armor plates, it was found that the heat, generated by the concussion, suffices to ignite the charge, and it does this so instantaneously that the shell explodes before it has time to penetrate the armor, wasting the force of the projectile on the exterior. Mr. WHITWORTH proposes to delay ignition by enclosing the bursting charge in an envelope of flannel, or some similar poor conductor of heat. By increasing or diminishing the thickness of the envelope, the time of explosion may be graduated with great accuracy. When a shot at a high velocity strikes the surface of armor plate, a flash of flame is emitted, which is perceptible in broad daylight.

In using lead-coated projectiles the ordinary time-fuze cannot be employed. There being no windage, the flame of the discharge cannot pass the shot to ignite the fuze. The time-fuze of Colonel BOXER is expressly designed to obviate this difficulty. This fuze, which is in fact a modification of the old time-fuze, contains a tube in which a metal striker or detonator is fixed by a bit of wire. The wire is ruptured by the *vis inertiae* of the striker upon firing the gun, and the striker, projected against some detonating composition, ignites the time-fuze. Ten rounds were fired from a 110-pounder ARMSTRONG at an elevation of five degrees; eight of the shells exploded 4.2 seconds, one 4.3 seconds, and one 4.1 seconds, showing an accuracy most creditable to the inventor, and to the care and skill of the workmen in the laboratory department of the Royal Arsenal. Ten rounds were next fired from the same gun at an elevation of two degrees, ricocheting on the water, and here as before an equally marvellous uniformity in time of bursting was exhibited.

Some experiments were to have been made with a fuze intended to be used with shell fired with very small charges of powder, so as to be thrown over an enemy's works. This fuze is of novel construction. A striker disengaged in



the act of firing, pierces a detonating composition, the explosion of which ignites a piece of amadan, or German tinder, and the dropping of the shell on the ground shakes out a conical plug, and admits the powder of the charge to the burning tinder, and explodes the shell. Owing to a defect in the construction of the fuse the trial was postponed.

We learn from the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the English Ordnance Committee are continuing the experiments for converting the old cast-iron gun into compound guns, on Captain PALLISER'S principle. Two old guns—a 68-pounder and a 10-inch shell gun—have been prepared and tested to destruction. "The programme," says the *Gazette*, "laid down by the Committee for this purpose, is '100 rounds, with service charges of powder and cast-iron cylinders, increasing every ten rounds by the weight of 'one shot. Thus the first ten rounds for a gun of the exterior dimensions of the 68-pounder would be 16 lbs. of powder and a projectile of 68 lbs. weight, the next ten 'would be 16 lbs. of powder and a cylinder of 136 lbs. weight, and so on, till the last ten would be 16 lbs. of powder and cylinders each weighing 680 lbs., or equal to ten 68-pounder shot. The first of the guns alluded to was converted 'into a 9-inch gun, designed to throw a round shot of 100 lbs. weight. This gun endured the whole programme, and 'is the only cast-iron gun, whether strengthened or not, 'that, out of the great numbers that have been tested to 'destruction at Woolwich, has ever done so. The gun 'was, however, naturally very much injured by this severe 'test, and the Committee determined on doubling the 'charge of powder, in order to ascertain what its ultimate 'endurance might be; it burst at the seventh round, with '32 lbs. of powder and a cylinder of 200 lbs. weight. The 'second gun, an old worn-out 10-inch gun, which had 'been rejected as unserviceable, was converted into one of 'a calibre of 6½ inches, or slightly larger than that of the '32-pounder gun. When rifled, these guns would throw 'elongated shot of 100 lbs. This gun was tested like the '68-pounder, and burst at the eighty-first round, with a 'cylinder nearly six feet long, weighing 612 lbs. This gun 'has, like the first, shown greater endurance than any 'strengthened or unstrengthened cast-iron gun previously 'tested, and has withstood a far severer strain than it would 'be subjected to on service."

The tube employed by Captain PALLISER is composed of different qualities of wrought iron, and is made on Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S coil principle. Captain PALLISER maintains, says the *Gazette*, that this tube is strong enough to resist the tangential transverse strains of the discharge, and that it is alone far stronger than any cast-iron gun of the same calibre, of any thickness whatever.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES SIGNAL DISTANCE.

The following decision of Judge SPRAGUE, of Boston, in the case of the prize steamer *Aries*, is important as discussing and settling what constitutes signal distance, within the meaning of the Act regulating the distribution of prize money, and especially how far guns and rockets come within the term signal distance. We find the decision in the Boston *Advertiser*. We hope Judge SPRAGUE will soon collect in a volume the many valuable prize decisions which have added to the high reputation he sustains as a jurist. Such a work would be scarcely less a necessity to the lawyer than to the sailor and journalist:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.  
The Steamer *Aries*.—Prize.

What constitutes signal distance, within the meaning of the Act regulating the distribution of prize money, and herein of guns and rockets.

SPRAGUE, J.—This vessel and her cargo have been condemned. The actual captor was the United States steamer *Stettin*, a. v. Lieutenant DEVENS. Certain vessels of the Navy claim to share in the proceeds with the *Stettin*. Their right to participate is the question now for decision. The only one of these vessels which claims to have been within direct signal distance is the *Memphis*. I will consider her case first.

The *Stettin* was the most northerly of the vessels composing the blockading squadron off Charleston, and was stationed at Bull's Bay, something like twenty miles to the northward of the flag-ship. A little after midnight, on the morning of the 23d of March, there being a thick fog, she saw the light of a steamer attempting to run in. The *Stettin* slipped immediately and stood outside of the chase, to cut her off from the inlet, and to prevent her going out to sea, and threw up one or two rockets and fired two guns at the chase, but the fog setting in thick, lost sight of her. The *Stettin* remained on the watch until daybreak, when she saw the chase ashore in the bay, boarded her with boats and took possession. The prize proved to be the steamer *Aries*, bound from St. Thomas to Wilmington, with a valuable cargo. The *Stettin* fired no guns and made no signals after daybreak.

The officers of the *Aries* having been brought in, have given their evidence. They say that no vessel was within sight or, so far as they know, within signal distance, from the time they were seen until the capture, and that they heard no guns and saw no lights except from the *Stettin*. The evidence of the commander and officers of the *Stettin* was to the same effect. The *Memphis* was stationed at Ratlesnake Shoals. Her distance from the station of the *Stettin* is variously stated, the nearest being nine miles in an air line, and by the course of vessels, from twelve to eighteen miles. The U. S. schooners *Blunt* and *America* were both about one mile nearer than the *Memphis*, at least by the course vessels must take. Neither of them heard guns or saw lights, or claims to have been within signal distance or to share in the prize. Mr. CURTIS, the executive officer of the *Memphis*, has given his testimony before the commissioner here. He says that he was below and neither heard or saw anything, but was told, the next morning, that lights had been seen in the direction of the *Stettin*. He adds that he did not consider the *Memphis* to be within signal distance, that the *Stettin* could not be seen by day except from the mast-head, and neither flags nor costen lights could be made out from her under the most favorable circumstances. In-

terrogatories have been sent to the *Memphis* and to her commander, Lieutenant WATMOUGH, but no answers have been received. Lieutenant WATMOUGH replied by letter to the U. S. Attorney that his recollections were not sufficiently distinct for answering the interrogatories, and adds that he saw the light of a rocket and the flash of a gun from the *Stettin*, but the fog closed in so thick that he saw no more. It was his duty to answer the interrogatories to the best of his recollection and belief, and his letter is not testimony; but as his officers and crew are interested, I will consider whether, if full testimony should result in putting the matter where his letter puts it, it would avail the *Memphis*. If so, I might entertain a motion for further proof. According to his letter the light of a rocket was seen and the flash of a gun, but no report was heard, and it does not appear that the direction of the rocket was observed, and probably, in the fog, only the glare of its light was seen. The *Memphis* made no attempt to reply by gun, rocket, or otherwise, or to get under way. She could only have conjectured, at the time, from what vessel the lights proceeded, and learned the fact the next day when she heard the circumstances of the capture.

The question then is reduced to this—the *Memphis* was too far distant to make our flags or costen lights, or to hear, in that state of the wind and weather, the report of guns of the calibre of those on board the *Stettin*, but was near enough to see the flash of a gun and the light of a rocket in the air. It is to be observed that the capture was made by daylight, when the evidence shows there was no pretext for saying that any signals could be seen. But I will take the most favorable view for the *Memphis*, and include the whole time from the sighting of the *Aries* until the capture. Can the *Memphis* be considered as "within signal distance" in the meaning of the statute? Evidence has been taken from the principal officers of the vessels off Charleston, and especially of Commodores TURNER and GORDON, the successive commanding officers of that squadron, on the subject of signals and signal distances. Some of them say that they do not consider guns and rockets to come within the term signal distance. Others speak of vessels as not within a signal distance, unless guns and rockets be included. Others again, and perhaps the larger number, and among them the two commodores, include guns and rockets, with positiveness. No system of signalling by guns and rockets has been adopted by the Navy Department or is in general use. What use has been made of guns and rockets for that purpose is by special order of the commander of each squadron. In the squadron off Charleston the utmost extent to which it has been carried seems to be this,—single rockets were to be thrown in the direction the blockade runner was taking. One witness says that three rockets indicated the approach of a ram. No one says that a signal gun has any special significance; but it is said that if two guns are heard in rapid succession, it is the duty of the vessel hearing them to go immediately and ascertain the cause of the firing. This does not, in my opinion, amount to a system of signals by guns and rockets, of such a character as to satisfy the requirements of the statute regulating the distribution of prize money.

Whether such a system might not be established, I do not undertake to determine. The *Memphis* did not even hear a gun, but merely saw the glare of one gun and rocket as refracted through the fog. The claim, therefore, of the *Memphis*, must be disallowed.

The flagship *New Ironsides* and the *Powhatan*, *Canandaigua*, *Housatonic*, and other vessels of the blockading squadron, have also put in claims to share in the proceeds. They place their claims on two grounds; first, that of coöperation in a common enterprise of blockade, which, they contend, makes them captors of all vessels taken by any ship of the squadron in an attempted breach of the blockade, irrespective of the question of signal distance. This ground of claim was fully considered by this Court and disallowed in the case of the *Cherokee*. Their other ground of claim is, that, although they were not themselves within direct signal distance of the *Stettin*, yet if the *Memphis* was within signal distance of the *Stettin*, she could repeat the signals to the vessels nearest to her, and thus they could pass through the fleet. It is sufficient to say that the first link in the chain fails, as the *Memphis* herself is decided not to have been within signal distance; and if she had been, I should very much doubt whether the ability to receive signals by repeating can be held to bring a vessel within the benefits of the statute. The decree must be, that no vessel of the Navy is entitled to share with the *Stettin* in the distribution of the proceeds.

No special counsel appeared for any of the contesting parties, though opportunity was offered to the parties to be so represented. The whole cause was presented, by consent, by the United States Attorney.

#### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Sheridan was at Cincinnati on the 5th, enjoying leave of absence.

CAPTAIN S. C. PECK, Jr., has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Hilton Head.

MAJOR-General Banks reviewed the artillery and cavalry at Carrollton, La., on February 27th.

MAJOR-General Burnside has made a short visit to Washington, returning to the North on the 9th.

COLONEL L. C. BAKER has received authority from the War Department to raise a cavalry brigade for special service.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Slocum, of the 82d Indiana, wounded in the recent expedition beyond Tunnel Hill, died on the 4th.

MAJOR John T. Hill, 12th New Jersey Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service, on account of physical disability.

LIEUTENANT Catlin, of Brigadier-General Grierson's staff, is among the missing of the late cavalry expedition under General Smith.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. P. Sanderson, 13th United States Infantry, is announced as Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Missouri.

COLONEL Arthur F. Devereux, of the Massachusetts 19th,

has resigned his commission, it is said, with a view to engage in business in Baltimore.

MAJOR-General Hancock visited Boston on the 9th, on business connected with the recruiting of men for the old regiment of the Second Army Corps.

CAPTAIN Robert Morrow has been relieved from court martial duty in Cincinnati, trying Major Caldwell, and ordered to Major-General Schofield, in Knoxville, Tenn.

MAJOR Bogie of the 1st North Carolina regiment, who was reported killed at the battle of Olustee, is still alive, although severely wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

THERE is a rumor that Major-General D. N. Couch, now commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, will be called to take an important command in the Army of the Potomac.

COLONEL Chickering, of the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General of Louisiana. His duties will be to superintend the labor system instituted by General Banks.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. Jacobson, 27th Missouri Volunteers, is announced as assistant to the Provost-Marshal-General. He will perform the duties of Inspector of the Provost-Marshal-General's Department.

CAPTAIN Paul Babcock, Jr., Signal Officer, U. S. A., has been announced as chief signal officer of the Department of the Cumberland vice Captain Jesse Merrill, Signal Officer, U. S. A., relieved, to date from January 5th, 1864.

COLONEL J. G. Parkhurst, 9th Michigan Volunteers, has been appointed provost-marshal of the Department of the Cumberland, vice Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Wiles, 22d Indiana Volunteers, relieved at his own request.

COLONEL Zaddock Pratt, of Prattville, N. Y., has caused to be cut on the face of the high, bold rocks near that village a colossal bust of his son, Colonel George W. Pratt, of the 20th New York State Militia, who died in Albany, N. Y., September 11, 1862.

SURGEONS in charge of general hospitals are positively instructed by the acting Surgeon-General, that when a soldier is discharged from service on account of wounds received in action, that fact will be entered both on the discharge and final statement of the soldier.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Warner, of the 113th Ohio, has been assigned to the temporary command of the 3d Ohio. Colonel John G. Mitchell, of the 113th Ohio, has returned and assumed the command of the brigade formerly commanded by Brigadier-General John Beatty.

BRIGADIER-General William F. Barry, late Chief of Artillery, has left Washington, having been ordered to the military division of the Mississippi. Brigadier-General Albion P. Howe, lately commanding a division of the Sixth Corps, has been transferred to the post of Chief of Artillery.

MAJOR Southard Hoffman, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers, having reported, in obedience to orders from headquarters military division of the Mississippi, has been assigned to duty in the Army of Cumberland, and ordered to report in person to Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department.

By order of Major-General Couch, Wallace M. Purcell, M. D., and acting assistant-surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the medical department of the Department of the Susquehanna, for endeavoring to compel a wounded officer, under charge of Surgeon H. Palmer, U. S. V., in charge of York Hospital, to pay for medical and surgical treatment, when he was receiving a salary from the Government for his services as a surgeon and physician.

GEORGE A. McCall, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, writes to Colonel Townsend, A. A. G. U. S. A., requesting that in his report of the part taken by the Pennsylvania Reserves in the battle of Gaines' Mills, the name of Major Alfred E. Lewis, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, acting A. D. C., be inserted in the paragraph commending his staff for gallant service; and that in the report of the battle of Nelson's Farm, this be inserted:—"Great credit is likewise due to Captain George A. Woodward, of the Second Reserves, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading his company against fearful odds."

THE President has prescribed the necessary regulations for enlisting seamen from the army into the navy, and the Secretary of War has designated the entire number—not exceeding twelve thousand—which it is desirable to have at each of the naval stations fixed upon by him, as follows:—At Cairo, one thousand; Boston, two thousand; New York, five thousand; Philadelphia, three thousand; Baltimore, one thousand. The following quotas are assigned:—Department of the East, three thousand; Middle Department, one thousand five hundred; Department of Virginia and North Carolina, one thousand five hundred; Department of Washington, two thousand five hundred; Department of Susquehanna, two thousand; Department of the Monongahela, five hundred; Northern Department, one thousand. Commanding generals of departments are required to communicate with the Navy Department, and cause the men selected for transfer to be sent to the designated stations in such numbers as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy. Each commanding general of an army or department which has been required to furnish a quota for transfer to the navy, is required at once to designate one or more officers, as may be required to examine the applications, and determine from them according to the qualifications of the applicants, and the number to be furnished, and what men shall be transferred to the navy, care being taken that transfer enlistments shall be so apportioned among the companies of each command that no regiment shall be reduced below the minimum organization.

REFERRING to the reenlistments of the three years' troops in his command, Maj.-Gen. Hooker, in a recent private letter, remarked, "It did my soul good to see those heroes step forward and pledge themselves anew during the continuance of the rebellion. Eventful as has been the war to many of us, no one event has filled me with so much satisfaction. It is something to live for when we can be surrounded with such companions."



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. O. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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The editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed on the 1st of April to No. 39 Park Row, Times Building, directly opposite the City Hall Park.

Subscribers who may have failed to receive any of the back numbers of the JOURNAL, are informed that there has been an unavoidable delay in reprinting some of them, which will account for the omission. Our files are now complete, and we shall this week supply all who have ordered. Number 4, among the others, is now reprinted and ready for delivery.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

## THE TWO CAMPAIGNS—MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

**D**URING the three years in which we have waged this great war, the country has been fortunate in that its attention has not been distracted nor its energies wasted by one of those fierce political contests into which the Nation quadrennially plunges. But this year there will be a conflict military and sanguinary, raging between contending hosts upon a gigantic theatre, and also a conflict political and bloodless, but in which the passions will be aroused to an almost uncontrollable fury. There will be a struggle as to who shall rule in Richmond, and another struggle as to who shall rule in Washington.

If neither one of these inevitable campaigns of the year may be said to have yet fairly commenced, the preliminary work of both has been begun, and is now progressing. In both campaigns the leaders on all sides are active and anxious. In both, plans and counterplans, wonderful and inscrutable, are forming. Not only are the forces getting marshalled for the fray, but we hear from both fields of manoeuvres actually in process of execution; we see even that skirmishing has begun, and we learn of flanking movements whose results must speedily astound the country.

As the organ of the military arm of the Nation, it is with but one of these conflicts that we have to do. Our struggle is only with the foe in front, with the armed Rebel in the field. And so deeply are we impressed with the tremendous importance of this struggle, and the infinite necessity of our success in it, that we are impelled to say a word upon what seems to us the critical and perilous aspect of the times.

This double conflict upon which the country is about to enter, may well induce serious thought, if not grave apprehension. This division of forces and of energies is weakness. It must diminish the power which the Nation requires for the one great essential work—for the defence of its menaced life. There is, perhaps, in the nature of things, no good cause why this division should be. There is no reason why a free people, even in time of war, should not express its will through the potent yet silent agency of the ballot without distraction or without any great expenditure of strength. But unfortunately our national political contests do not consist merely in the expression of choice by vote, after such reasonable discussion as might serve to elucidate the merits of the matter or men in dispute.

Our presidential struggles especially are carried on with such vehemence—the eagerness of competitors for the glittering prize is so intense—the strife between the partisans of each is so furious—the interests

that come into collision are so gigantic—that the strain upon the Republic's power is about as great as it can bear. Patriotic men have hoped that the current presidential campaign would be exceptional in this respect,—that the excitement and frenzy of other years would not return this year,—but that there would be general acquiescence throughout the country in the election of some competent man, who should be designated by a national convention. But we are sorry to say that at this moment the signs in the political skies do not indicate any such calm and serene prospect. The intriguers are already engaged in their usual intrigues. Newspaper columns are filled with invective. Falshood is playing its part. Rancorous appeals are being made to passion. And all the agencies, fair and foul, that were ever put in operation in the early part of a presidential election year, are in operation now.

We raise a note of warning to the country. We raise it in behalf of the cause, and of the Army and Navy battling for it. We raise it early because it will soon be too late. Already are these personal and partisan bickerings damaging the country; already are these scheming and selfish political knaves dividing the people; already are some of them attempting to corrupt, discourage and ruin the Army.

We appeal to the Administration and to all the functionaries of the Government in this matter. Let the Administration pursue a patriotic, unselfish and dignified course while it is on trial before the people. Let its efforts be to moderate rather than inflame the public passions. Let not its members stigmatize the candidates of its opponents as traitors—unless traitors they undoubtedly be. Let it beware how it uses its authority and patronage with the Army, and let it beware how it uses the Army.

We appeal to the patriotism of Presidential aspirants. While their ambition for place may be an honorable one, let them beware what means they adopt or sanction to gratify it. Let them remember the words uttered by the present Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, that the passions of the South were inflamed and this bloody war brought about, to gratify the ambition of politicians determined upon power and place. Let each of the aspirants—(we know not how many aspirants there may be, but the candidates who thus far have been nominated by organized bodies or who are supported by powerful parties, are Messrs. LINCOLN and CHASE, and Generals McCLELLAN and FREMONT)—let each of these gentlemen remember the prediction which we now venture to put forth—that among the candidates for the Presidency this year, the successful one will be he who is adjudged by the people to have labored most earnestly, sagaciously and effectively to crush out this Rebellion, and to restore the national unity and sovereignty on a solid basis.

In view of this, let the main rivalry of Presidential candidates be, not who shall gain the sharpest points on the other, or who shall be most successful in proving his opponent to be a fool, a knave, or a traitor; but who shall best serve the Nation's cause, do most to forward the Nation's triumph, and exhibit the most unselfish devotion to the country's weal.

While urging these considerations, we would certainly not have the political interests of the country ignored or contemned. We recognize the value of just policies and wise rulers. We appreciate the importance of the constitutional provisions for carrying on the machinery of our free Government; and we believe there could be no more fatal sign of national decadence than the loss of public interest in our periodic elections, or the relinquishment of the free right of choice of our rulers. We simply urge upon all the parties concerned the necessity of concentrating the national powers and energies upon the prosecution of this war. We show the danger of diversion from the main work. We forewarn of the fatal results that may follow relaxation of effort. Until the Rebellion is crushed, this Nation is in peril—in imminent and perpetual peril. While the Rebels can marshal hundreds of thousands of men against us—while in ten States they spurn the authority of the Government and defy its power, we can neither afford to indulge in idle repose, nor to waste our strength upon side issues. While a desperate foe, with drawn knife, is struggling to get at our jugular, let us neither rest nor trifle until his head is crushed.

One of the best signs of the times, as regards the Government, we take to be the calling of a purely military man like Lieutenant-General GRANT to

Washington, to counsel or direct in the conduct of operations. No one will accuse the Government of carrying on the war for political ends, or using any part of the Army for political purposes, or trifling with the military interests of the country, if the eminent Western soldier be allowed the freedom of action to which he is entitled as the ranking officer of the national armies. Whether or not it be the purpose of the Government to retain the Lieutenant-General in Washington we are not aware. We greatly dislike to see him taken from his active work in the field. But we believe the military campaign would be carried on more successfully, if during the progress of the presidential and political campaign, the former were entrusted exclusively to the guidance of a competent soldier.

## LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT AT WASHINGTON.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT arrived in Washington on Tuesday, the 8th. He was accompanied by General RAWLINGS, Colonel COMSTOCK, and by his son; and his arrival was so unostentatious that it was some time before he was recognized. But, once it came to be known that he was in Washington, his reception was such as was due to his brilliant services and exalted military rank. The enthusiastic greeting was modestly received by the Western hero, who bowed acknowledgments to cheers and serenades; but his only responsive speech was to say that he could not make one.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th, the PRESIDENT formally presented to him at the Cabinet Chamber, and in the presence of the entire Cabinet, General HALLECK, Representative LOVEJOY, General RAWLINGS and Colonel COMSTOCK, of General GRANT's staff, the son of General GRANT, and Mr. NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the PRESIDENT, his commission as Lieutenant-General. The PRESIDENT thus addressed him:—

General GRANT: The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission constituting you Lieutenant-General in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speak for the nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which General GRANT replied as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

General GRANT was then introduced to the Cabinet, and some time was spent in conversation.

On the same day, General GRANT had a long interview with General HALLECK, with reference to future plans and movements. Though there are many speculations as to the intentions of the Lieutenant-General, there is nothing definitively known; except that this visit to Washington means that his newly acquired rank is not to be worn as an empty honor, but is to be the title of the Captain who shall, in reality, command the armies of the Nation.

CONGRESS has been for some time discussing a measure which looks to the dropping from the rolls of the Army of the long list of major and brigadier-generals who, on the 15th of March and for three months previous, were without commands. We hope the Honorable Representatives will consider much longer before they venture upon so sweeping a measure. Among the generals thus threatened are some of the most cultured, most experienced, most able, and most distinguished soldiers of the Army; while there are few of the whole number who are not ready and anxious to be assigned to active commands. Meanwhile, we think no one will assert that we have any surplus of military talent or experience to throw away. We do not hesitate to say that the Army could very well spare some among the number, and we should be ready to advocate a judicious cutting down of the list of general officers. But there is no necessity for this wholesale way of doing the work. It may commend itself to the prejudices of some Congressmen, but it does not satisfy the requirements of justice. The only proper



method is for a Military Board to consider the cases separately and with something more of judicial calmness than is wont to prevail in a legislative chamber. Such a Board might possibly find that incompetency was not confined to the general officers at present unemployed; that it exists even among some of those now entrusted with active commands, and that, perhaps, an exchange of positions may not be undesirable. A Board like this might be an unfortunate institution at this time, yet it could not be so unfortunate as the wholesale method which Congress has stopped seriously to consider. We might add that the position and services of the officers whom it is contemplated to thus summarily dispose of, would seem to demand at least the delay and sober consideration of a more careful and impartial examination of their cases. Though the profession of arms may accustom one to danger, and the soldier must always feel his nearness to death, he can no more regard with complacency such a plan for quietly dropping his head into the basket of the Congressional guillotine, than he can esteem the fate a just reward for his services. We hope, therefore, that Congress will take occasion to think the whole subject over many times, and listen to the appeals of justice before it blots the statute book with such an act. Should it prevail, however, we fear the Nation, and not the victims, would suffer the most.

WE do not need to tell our naval readers that one of the most serious difficulties which meet the Navy Department in its work of creating a Navy of almost unsurpassed extent, is the scarcity of seamen to man its rapidly multiplying ships of war. Such a condition of things was an inevitable result of a long period of peace and of ultra peace notions, and of a popular aversion to military and naval establishments. We cannot hope to repair altogether this fault of the past: we must, indeed, expect to feel, during the whole of the war its evil consequences: but we can do something for the future. This journal has already discussed at length the necessity of training schools for seamen and petty officers, and the admirable systems of France and England have been carefully explained. With such good models before us, it ought to be a comparatively easy task to organize a system of training ships, upon which boys of respectable parentage could be taught the principles of navigation, of gunnery, and all the duties of seamen and petty officers. We could satisfy an honorable ambition by holding up as the prize of distinguished merit, a place on the quarter deck. In the French service ten or twelve promotions of warrant officers to officers of the regular line are made every year, and as we have before mentioned, there are one or two naval officers of the highest rank who entered the service with a warrant and not a regular commission. We believe that a training school of this kind would find an abundance of pupils, not only among that large class of boys who have a natural taste for the sea, but also in other ambitious lads, to whose minds the livery of the nation is a badge of honor, and the military service the avenue to fame.

Here is the true line of preparation for the future. But, as we have in previous articles suggested, we need not wait for the establishment of these required training ships. The number of boys on each vessel in the service might be immediately and greatly increased, and their education commenced forthwith. A correspondent gave in the JOURNAL of last week an account of the formation of a class of boys on the steamer *Crusader*, and we are told the plan has proved entirely successful: the boys are better satisfied than they would be if left to their usual idleness, and the foundation of a body of good seamen is laid. This, of course, imposes some additional labor upon the officers; but we feel confident that no one of them at all devoted to the service would hesitate to assume the additional burthen to secure so great an advantage.

DURING the Crimean war, the United States sent an able military commission to Europe to watch and gain information from the operations of the hostile armies. General McCLELLAN, one of the commission, subsequently held an important command in this war, and doubtless was profited in his own experience of active military command by the observations he was permitted to make in Europe. Now the European Powers are claiming of us the same privilege our officers enjoyed in the Crimea, and our Government is responding to the courtesy by giving their military representatives far greater opportunities for

profiting by our experience than the United States officers were permitted to enjoy in the Crimea. Though these European Powers are ostensibly our friends, and we are bound to treat their officers as the representatives of friendly Powers, there are possible European complications that may arise out of our war, the like of which the French and English Governments had no occasion to fear during the Russian war, from which our traditions and our uniform policy kept us entirely removed, and made us mere spectators of the conflict, without even a remote chance of interference. The case is different now. Though no European Power has yet ventured to interfere with us, there is a possibility of such an event, and that some day we shall meet in hostility some of these numerous foreign military and naval gentlemen whom we are now escorting through our camps and arsenals and dockyards. The thought suggests the propriety of not only treating these keen-eyed visitors with great courtesy and entire respect, but also of a little caution in opening up to them all of our affairs. We are sure, however, that they will learn one thing very conducive to peace; and that is, that we are not entirely unprepared for war; that whatever may be the talk of London clubs and Paris *cafés*, we are not yet exhausted of resources or of courage, and that we do not allow our sleep to be disturbed even by the thought of possible European interference. It is not for us to boast; we have in hand too grave an undertaking to waste time in empty words; but we know our strength, and we are not wont to fear.

THE 20th Regiment United States colored troops embarked at New York last Saturday for New Orleans. Previous to their departure they were marched to Union Square, in front of the Union League Club House, where they were presented with a handsome stand of colors. President KING, of Columbia College, made them an eloquent and patriotic speech, at the conclusion of which he read an address to the regiment, signed by the ladies who presented the colors. The men then partook of a lunch, which had been provided for them in the square, and soon afterwards marched down to the dock, where they embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson*. They made a good appearance, and their marching was creditable to so fresh a body of troops. We notice that some persons are under the impression that this regiment is far superior to most others of the colored troops. Without intending in the least to detract from the credit due to these black warriors, whose appearance was certainly in the highest degree praiseworthy, we will assure all such that this regiment is but a fair sample of the great body of colored regiments. This fact may help to a proper estimate of the value and character of this class of troops. We have seen twenty colored regiments—at Hilton Head, at New Orleans, at Newbern, at Port Hudson, at Memphis, and elsewhere—which would stand fully up with the 20th, in respect of general appearance, while many of them are their superiors in drill and discipline.

The march of these black soldiers through the streets of New York, undisturbed, except by the applause of the throngs, that lined the streets, witnessed to a remarkable change in the spirit of the people towards the colored troops.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us, taking issue with the statements and conclusions of an article in a late number of the JOURNAL, entitled "Responsibilities of the Staff." It will be remembered that that article attached the blame of the partially disastrous battle of Chickamauga first to the *aide-de-camp*, who gave the incorrect information that a division was out of line, which was merely retired a little *en echelon*; and in the second place, to the *aide* who carried the order to close up a gap which did not exist,—thus causing the very thing the order was intended to prevent. Our correspondent avers that it was impossible for the *aide* who carried the information from General THOMAS to General ROSECRANS, riding through a very thickly wooded country, to observe whether or no the division was out of line; that he could do nothing more than obey his instructions, the responsibility for which was not with the messenger; that, in fact, the division had really been ordered out of line. In the third place, he avers that the order to close up the supposed gap, though it was written by an *aide*, by the direction of the Commanding General, was

carried by an orderly. He therefore protests against our holding the staff responsible for the unfortunate result. Though we make this statement in justice to the gentlemen concerned, we cannot see that it alters the moral of the article alluded to,—which was, that a staff officer should be thoroughly experienced in military matters, and not a mere boy, fresh from college, with a taste for gold lace and equestrianism as his only accomplishment. And we are sure our correspondent will not dissent from the conclusion, or blame us for insisting that greater care should be exercised in the selection of staff officers, and that an *aide-de-camp* should be something more than a mounted orderly.

THE story is told that the author of "Marco Bozaris" was met by a friend one day in Broadway, in those melancholy closing months of BUCHANAN's administration. The poet saw the rising war-cloud, and presciently scented the approaching battles. "The soldiers are coming," said he; "and, thank heaven, we shall be ruled by gentlemen!"

The compliment was a noble one. But only our small Regular Army then existed; and at that time Mr. FITZ-GREENE HALLECK foresaw neither the great magnitude our military establishment would soon attain, nor the vast sweep, and scope, and penetration of its power and functions. Not only in the field of active war, but throughout the whole land, the Army is now a ruling power. In every State of the Union the military exists and acts alongside of the civil force. In some States, as the Border States, its action is more pervasive and vital than in some others; while in the vast regions reclaimed to our arms in the Southwest, the military power is supreme. Thousands of officers exercise functions, mixed civil and military, and are constantly brought in contact with hundreds of thousands of citizens as the governing authorities. Both the exercise of this power and the submission to it are new things to American citizens. It can only be made even temporarily tolerable by all our officers always and everywhere deserving the fine compliment which we have quoted.

THE Danish war correspondent of the London *Times* gives a graphic picture of the difficulties against which the Danes had to contend in their march to Flensburg. "It took us full nine hours," he exclaims, "to go over the first Danish mile and a half (less than seven English) of ground." We "accomplished" the whole distance of twenty-two English miles in "eighteen hours." "We found a very heavy piece of siege artillery forsaken on the road. The eight horses which dragged it had become, owing to the state of the roads, as powerless as so many new littered kittens, and all the efforts of the men to share the work with them had proved unavailing," etc., etc. We commend these statements to the consideration of those foreign military critics who have so much to say of the slow movements of our armies. At the rate of progress exhibited by this European army in its march over highways, trodden for centuries by European civilization, how long would it take us to march through Virginia to Richmond, or advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta? We have the same difficulties to contend with of "snow, sleet, and muddy ground," with the added disadvantage of a wilderness country such as would be hard to find in any part of Europe out of Russia.

THE popular ratification, on Tuesday last, of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of New York, by which the right of suffrage is henceforth secured to our brave soldiers in the field, was the triumph of sound principle over prejudice. The State had been guilty of injustice to itself and towards a class of citizens who deserve our highest gratitude, had it deprived them of the right to participate, while in service, in the forthcoming elections. A light vote was cast, but it was overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment.

THE letter which we publish this week from Mr. DEFREES, the Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, shows that the paragraph we supposed to have been omitted from the Government edition of General McCLELLAN's Report was merely transposed. This sets at rest in the most conclusive manner the impudent story of "errors and omissions" circulated by the publishers of the private edition of the Report.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Danish ships-of-war have received orders to capture shipping belonging to all the States of the German Confederation.

FIELD-MARSHAL VON WRANGEL has laid an embargo on twenty-four Danish merchant ships in the port of Flensburg, in addition to the seven government transports seized, which, with their cargoes, consisting principally of provisions for the troops and oats for the cavalry horses, are valued at \$100,000.

SEVEN hundred Danish prisoners had arrived at Hamburg up to the 15th ult. They were immediately sent under Prussian escort to Magdeburg by railway, where they will be confined for the present. They were all natives of the Danish islands, and scarcely one of them could speak a word of German.

PRIVATE advices received in Berlin from Warsaw report that on the 10th ult. a squadron and a half of Russian cavalry, led by a single officer, entered the Polish capital in wild disorder. It was presumed that an engagement with the insurgents, ending unfavorably for the Russians, must have taken place in the neighborhood of Warsaw.

THE razing of the *Danneverke* has already begun. One hundred sappers and four hundred engineers are engaged in the work of demolition. The only present effect of this proceeding seems likely to be a further humiliation of the Danes, and therefore a new incitement to them to push resistance to the last point which desperation can reach.

THE number of Austrians that arrived at Hamburg in forty-eight special trains on the Berlin and Hamburg Railroad was 693 officers, 20,785 non-commissioned officers and privates, 4,979 horses, and 673 ammunition and baggage wagons. The sum paid to the company by Austria for these special trains amounted to 263,339 Prussian dollars.

INTENSE excitement was produced at Hamburg by the receipt of the telegram announcing that the Danish frigate *Niels Juel* was cruising in the Channel, with orders to take homeward bound German ships, as many valuable cargoes from China, South America, and other parts, are known to be at sea, bound to the above port, and may arrive at any day in the chops of the Channel.

ACCOUNTS received in Hamburg describe the Danes as having made some daring sallies from their entrenchments at Düppel upon the Prussians, who now front them. One telegram states that the 1st regiment of Danish foot was almost destroyed; but another dispatch of the same date, and from the same town, describes the Danes as having twice inflicted heavy damage upon the Prussians.

THE official paper of Copenhagen states that no armistice involving the evacuation of the mainland of Schleswig will be accepted by the Danish Government. The *Dagblad* goes a step further, and asserts that unless the enemy evacuates Schleswig and reestablishes the government of the KING there, no proposal for an armistice would be listened to. The *Fædrelandet* says, however, that no proposal for an armistice has been received by the Danish Government.

THE English Navy estimates for the year 1864-65 amount to £10,432,610, showing, as compared with the vote of last financial year, which amounted to £10,736,032, a net decrease of £303,422. The principal items of decrease are—wages to seamen and marines, £47,304; victuals and clothing for seamen and marines, £112,867; and naval stores, £365,088. The principal item of increase is in the wages to artificers, &c., employed in her Majesty's establishments at home, £162,438.

A VOLUMINOUS Parliamentary report has been issued by the commission appointed on 2d May last year to inquire into the complaints by officers of the late Indian army, that the parliamentary stipulations in their favor when that army was amalgamated with the home army had not been given effect to. The report enters with great minuteness into these complaints, and the commissioners, agreeing generally with the observations made in the report, all sign it, one or two, however, expressing dissent on a few particular points.

THE first division of Prussian steam gunboats at Stralsund, on the Baltic, was on the 11th ult. declared ready for sea, and the Prussian flag hoisted amidst great enthusiasm of the crews. The division consists of the *Comet*, steam gunboat of the first class, and the *Shark*, *Hyena*, *Arrow*, *Scorpion* and *Wasp* of the second class. The *Comet* carries three guns; the other five two guns each, one of which is a rifled 24-pounder, the other a 68-pounder howitzer. The second and third divisions of the gunboat fleet and the fourth and fifth divisions, consisting of rowing boats, were also being got ready. Danish ships are cruising eastward and westward of the island of Rügen.

DURING the stay of the Crown Prince of Prussia at Flensburg he was waited upon by a deputation of the inhabitants, one of whom gave utterance to the feelings of the citizens regarding his Royal Highness. The Prince replied in very guarded language, stating that he was only there as a private individual and as a soldier in the Prussian army. He also stated that he was a sincere friend to the Prince of Augustenburg. The manner in which the Prince lived at Flensburg is stated to have highly delighted the inhabitants. He was daily to be seen in the streets wearing a cap and a waterproof coat, and, whether riding or walking,

was seldom without a short pipe of the kind generally used on a march.

A RECENT letter from Flensburg says that the villages near which the engagement of Oversee took place are entirely ruined. At Jagel, near Schleswig, not a window remains entire; the inhabitants have all fled, partly because the cannon balls reached them, and partly because the Austrians had taken all their provisions and forage. After the departure of the population their houses were ransacked by the soldiers under the pretext of finding linen and bedding, and the contents dispersed in the streets. At Oversee, the inhabitants have neither food nor drink. They live with the Austrians, who burn their carts and agricultural implements for firewood.

PRUSSIA and Austria have thus far acted in concert in the Danish war, chiefly from mutual jealousy and a desire to cheat the people and humble the smaller States. But their recent successes have led to rather amusing pen and ink war between the newspapers of the rival States. Those on either side try to prove that their compatriots ought to have a monopoly of the palms won in Schleswig. Had it not been, say the Prussians, for the furious impetuosity of our troops when crossing the Schlei, the Danes would never have retired in the haste they did. And had it not been, protest the Austrians, for the mettle and the high spirit of our soldiers, the Prussians would have another story to tell; without our heroes at their back the Danes would have made short work of them.

THE Italian army, which six months ago consisted of 350,000 men, now numbers nearly 400,000. The moveable National Guard is being organized in hot haste to replace in the South regular troops, of whom twenty battalions have been ordered up to the North. The Minister of War is pressing for the delivery of the 80,000 rifles which have been contracted for in St. Etienne and in Belgium. The Admiralty, on the other hand, assure the country of their means of transport for an expeditionary corps of 15,000 men to any given point and under safe escort. The various gun foundries of the State display an activity at white heat, having received orders to turn out another hundred of new cannons. Pavia, Piacenza, Bologna, and Ancona receive daily convoys of ammunition and provisions of every kind.

A GERMAN officer gives the following description of the Danish fortifications at Düppel:—The fortifications at Düppel consists of ten "works." The right wing of the works, which are on the crest of a range of hills, extends to the Alsensund (the firth); the left wing to Benningbo. The ramparts are 20 feet high, the moats 12 feet in depth and 20 feet in breadth. They are armed with 100 guns, which command the whole country up to Vanderup. Batteries on the island of Alsen, and gunboats in the firth or sound, protect the flanks of the position. The bridges between the mainland and the island of Alsen have double *têtes-de-pont*. The position at Düppel, which cannot be turned, enables the Danes to make an advantageous attack on the flank of a hostile force moving towards the north, and seriously to endanger its line of retreat. It must, therefore, either be taken or invested by a powerful corps.

THE *Conférences Littéraires* held in Paris for the benefit of the wounded Polish patriots have been very successful. MM. ST. MARC GIRARDIN and LÉGOUE a short time since addressed a large and, as they would say, highly sympathetic audience. There were more than 2,500 persons present, the greater portion of whom belonged to the working classes. The speakers, before they could obtain an authorization thus to speak, were obliged to promise that they would make few political allusions, and abstain from exciting the passions of their hearers. The letter of this promise was adhered to, but the spirit was broken. M. ST. MARC GIRARDIN probably had that morning been reading ANTHONY's oration over CÆSAR's body, for his allusions to Russia, while seeming the very quintessence of *bonhomie*, were as deep homethrusts as she has ever received. The subject he selected was "L'Alliance du Peuple et de la Littérature."

AT a recent military entertainment given at London in aid of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Corporal-Major ST. JOHN cleanly and cleverly severed a suspended sheep at a single blow, and easily minced with a single flourish of his weapon handkerchiefs and ribbons successively wound round it. Corporal-Major WAITE, with equal precision, cut through a suspended bar of lead, a feat which, as well as the severing of a sheep, is familiar. A less familiar and more sensational feat was added. His sword raised over an apple lying in a comrade's outstretched hand, he cleanly severed the apple by a downward blow, which, with the slightest additional impetus, would sever the hand that held it. WILLIAM TELL's traditional shot was not more hazardous. A boy's head and a comrade's hand, it is true, are not equally valuable; but both are infinitely better worth keeping to their respective owners than is the sensation of risking either. Corporal-Major WAITE must have bold men in his troop to practice upon.

THE Danish General DE MEZA, who was removed from his command in consequence of the evacuation of the *Danneverke*, has addressed to his government a report on the military operations in Schleswig while the army was under his orders. In this document the general explains that he ordered the *Danneverke* to be evacuated because he had not sufficient men to defend the Schlei, which river, between Schleswig and

the sea, might be crossed at three different points. The general adds that events justified the measures he had adopted, as if the Danish army had not had a start of fourteen hours it would have been turned by the Prussian corps which crossed the Schlei at Arnis. General DE MEZA concludes by declaring that his movement saved the Danish army, and that history will render him justice. A letter from Copenhagen states that General DE MEZA will in all probability be shortly restored to the command-in-chief of the Danish troops. His report has been well received both by the government and public opinion.

FROM the official returns of the English Navy, showing the number of steam ships afloat and building, together with the number of effective sailing ships, it appears that nearly the whole service is carried on by means of steamers. The number of paddle-wheel steamers is also small in comparison with the number of screw-steamers, to which they must eventually give place, none but screw steamers being suited to the requirements of naval warfare. The number of iron-plated ships and batteries now afloat appears from this return to be eighteen, and the number building to be twelve, making a total of thirty. There are in all eighty-six effective sailing vessels in the navy, sixty-five of which are mortar vessels and floats; fifty-six screw ships of the line; thirty-seven screw and fourteen paddle frigates; one hundred and forty-three screw gunboats; twenty-six screw corvettes; thirty-five screw sloops, besides a large number of tenders, tugs, &c., making a grand total of six hundred and thirty vessels.

THE Austrian papers are very severe upon the conduct of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia in issuing a recent order, in which he appropriates for the Prussians all the glory of the recent successes in Denmark. The *Ost Deutsche Post* affects to dispute its genuineness. That paper says:—"The painful surprise which has been caused by the pretended 'order of the day of Prince CHARLES of Prussia' undoubtedly rests on a misunderstanding. This document must be apocryphal. The awkward imitation of the celebrated bulletins of NAPOLEON I. already appears to prove its falseness. The grand conqueror wrote thus when he was at the height of his glory, on the day after his most splendid victories. A young general would not express himself thus after a few days' campaign, and some malevolent spirit has played Prince FREDERICK CHARLES the evil trick of attributing to him this proclamation. A general who acts in concert with allied corps would not write thus. One has only to recall the bulletins of the French marshals in the Crimea and in Italy, and the esteem, the courtesy, and the brotherhood of arms which they displayed in relation to their English or Piedmontese allies, to be convinced that the tone and tenor of this order of the day would rank, if it were authentic, with the most extraordinary enormities in the history of wars."

THE estimates for the British army during the years 1864-5 show a decrease of £215,349. The total sum required is £14,844,888. The decrease in the clothing establishment and supplies amounts to £33,691. There is a decrease in the charge for barrack establishments and supplies of £24,472; and £16,000 of this amount is said to be due to "a more economical use of fuel and a reduction in the price of fuel." A slight diminution in the force, from 147,118 to 145,654 men, causes a reduction under the head of pay of £31,000. But the largest item of decrease is £265,850 in the article of military stores. It is stated in explanation that "the diminution arises partly from the contracts for the supply of small arms having been completed, partly from the termination of the contract with the Elswick Ordnance Company, and partly from the reserve proportion of camp equipment, &c., being nearly complete." An increase of £33,000 is partly "caused by the necessity for experiments in ordnance and projectiles of larger natures." The only other important reductions are of £60,071 on works and buildings, and of £46,276 due to the yeomanry cavalry not being assembled for permanent duty during the ensuing year. These reductions, however, are balanced by a very heavy increase caused by the war in New Zealand. That island figures as the most considerable cause in the heaviest items of increase. The increase in the expense of commissariat supplies alone amounts to more than £200,000. The same source of increase appears under the head of medical stores and service to the extent of more than £10,000, and the working pay for men in the field in New Zealand causes an increase under the head of regimental pay. The improved shooting of the army has caused an increase of more than £1,000 in the amount required for good shooting pay, and the volunteer corps have proved so much more efficient than was anticipated last year that there is an increase of £6,376 under the head of their capitulation allowance.

THE United States armed transport *Burnside* left this port a few days since for Newbern, where she is to be attached to the Second Brigade of the 19th Army Corps, General GRAHAM commanding. She is armed with six of WIARD's steel guns, and has six launches capable of carrying twenty-five men each, her complement being 120 men. The officers of the *Burnside* are Captain J. S. GORDON, Lieutenant and Executive Officer S. J. DONNELLY, Lieutenants H. P. WELLS, H. MCGONAGAL, V. H. VOORHEES. The *Burnside* is one of the vessel's fitted out under the supervision of Colonel HOWARD, of the 13th H. A. N. Y. V.



THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Up to the date of the last advices from Europe, the 26th ult., no serious fighting appears to have taken place in Denmark since the Danes retreated to their fortifications at Düppel and Alsen. A reconnaissance in force towards Düppel, was made at 7 m. n., on the 22d, by the Prussians, who drove in the Danish outposts, and occupied the village, from which they were soon expelled by a cannonade from the fortifications. The action lasted about four hours, and according to a dispatch to the London Times, the Danes lost two hundred killed and wounded, including many officers. The loss of the Prussians is also said to have been very severe. The Prussian official account is less favorable to the Danes. It puts the loss of the former at three killed and twenty wounded, and claims several officers and two hundred of the rank and file as prisoners. Several Danish flags were also among the trophies of the fight.

The report that the allies had entered Jutland is confirmed, though it does not appear that they have advanced further than the village of Kaiding, just over the line, and southwest of the strongly fortified town of Frederica. As the invasion of Denmark proper was calculated to produce an unfavorable impression in England and France, as if the allies, not content with having driven the Danes out of Schleswig, were about to engage in a war of conquest, the ambassadors of Prussia and Austria, at London and Paris, have given explanations tending to show that the occupation of certain positions in Jutland was necessary for strategic purposes in reference to Schleswig alone.

A fleet of twelve Austrian men-of-war has been ordered to sea, for the ostensible purpose of protecting German merchant vessels against the Danish cruisers, but a report was in circulation that the city of Copenhagen was to be attacked by this fleet, in combination with Prussian ships. The Danish frigate *Niels Juel* was cruising in the English Channel, on the lookout for German vessels, and had overhauled numerous ships, including an American bark.

At the eleventh hour, the Danes having been effectually expelled from Schleswig, the English government proposed an armistice, and a conference for the peaceful settlement of the question. Austria and Prussia, flushed with victory, and well acquainted with the value of time, accepted the conference, but refused the armistice. Hostilities against the Danes at Düppel and Alsen were to continue, but no further advance was to be made into Jutland until after the conference. This decision was variously received in England. The London Times applauded the "moderation" of the allies, and declared that their "concessions" proved that the influence of England was not on the decline. But the Daily News took a different view, and saw no reason for English statesmen to boast of their success in prevailing upon Austria and Prussia to send two diplomatists to talk over the Danish matters, while their unjust invasion is still maintained, and the butchery in Schleswig still goes on. "The case," it says, "is a very simple one. The burglars are in 'possession of every room in the house except the garret. We have been busily crying out 'thieves' and 'police,' when suddenly it is announced with rapturous delight, as 'an immediate triumph, that at our earnest request the 'robbers have consented to detach one of their gang to talk 'over the little affair with us. The burglary is to go on 'in the meanwhile.'"

The partial concessions of the two powers had, however, awakened hopes that the war might be terminated without further bloodshed, and without the infliction of greater humiliations on the Danes.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION SENT BY ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

The following extract from the debate in the British House of Lords, on the 22d ult., will be of interest to military readers in this country:—

LORD STRATHEDEN asked the Secretary of State for War, whether her Majesty's Government propose to send commissioners to report upon the military operations of the Confederacy, as well as to send commissioners to report upon the military operations of the United States. The Northern army, he said, was composed of different elements. It comprised Germans and Irish, as well as native Americans; while the Southern army was composed mainly, if not entirely, of natives of the Confederate States. Russia and Prussia had already sent commissions to the Southern States.

EARL DE GREY and RIFON—The noble Lord is not quite accurate in stating that her Majesty's Government have proposed to send commissioners to report on the military operations in the Northern States of America. We do not propose to send any officers to the Northern States to fill the position of commissioners in the proper sense of that word. We have from time to time sought information with respect especially to the manufacture of guns and ammunition, and the building of iron vessels, from Lord Lyons, her Majesty's minister at Washington; and from time to time he has forwarded as much information as he has obtained on those points. But, as the subject became more extended, and the information which it was desirable to obtain more minute and technical, Lord Lyons felt that he had no means at his disposal to enable him to supply such information accurately to her Majesty's Government, and he recommended that some military officer should be sent to collect it, with the

full advantage of professional knowledge. In consequence of that recommendation, and with the view of obtaining information with regard to the materials of war, and the application of iron to vessels like the *Monitor* and other classes of ships in that country, her Majesty's Government have sent to the Northern States of America an artillery and an engineer officer, and an officer of the navy; but they will not act in the capacity of commissioners with the Northern States Army, and are not sent so much for the purpose of going about with that Army and reporting on military operations, as for collecting special information with respect to the materials of war and shipbuilding in those States. Of course, in the Northern States of America, the information to be acquired on those points is more important and extended than that to be obtained in the Southern States, because of the great resources which the former have at their command, and the inventions and new systems which they are adopting. On that account, and for other general and very obvious reasons—one especially being that to which the noble Lord has alluded, as to the difficulty of the route by which officers would have to find their way to the Southern States—her Majesty's Government did not consider it advisable to send any officers to make similar inquiries in the Southern States.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

George F. Willey, of Illinois.  
First Lieutenant George Williams, of the United States Army.  
Lieutenant John P. Drennan, Regimental Quartermaster of the 82d Ohio Volunteers.  
Sydney S. Starr, of Wisconsin.  
First Lieutenant L. M. Brooks, of the Ohio Artillery.  
Ira C. Barbour, of Illinois.  
Lieutenant Grove L. Heaton, Regimental Quartermaster of the 67th Ohio Volunteers.  
Lieutenant A. B. Lawrence, of the 130th New York Volunteers.  
Second Lieutenant Charles S. McEntee, of the 43d New York Volunteers.  
Lieutenant Henry L. Carver, of the 6th Minnesota Volunteers.  
John Gregson, of the District of Columbia.  
Lieutenant John H. Lowell, of the 9th Maine Volunteers.  
Orville Blanchard, of Maine.  
Uriah S. Lowe, of New York.  
Henry Brownson, of Vermont.  
A. P. Blunt, of Vermont.  
George J. Carney, of Massachusetts.  
Lieutenant Robert W. Wetherell, of the 19th Illinois Volunteers.  
Varnum H. Hill, of New Hampshire.  
Reuben A. McCormick, of Ohio.  
Lieutenant John Bohan, of the 39th Indiana Volunteers.  
Henry Bowman, of Massachusetts.  
J. N. Cornish, of Iowa.  
Captain Augustus V. Barringer, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, August 5, 1861.  
Joseph F. Boyd, of Kentucky.  
Charles J. Buikley, of New York.  
Arthur G. Burr, of Illinois.  
John A. Morris, of Pennsylvania.  
Hanson A. Thomas, of New York.  
Ernst Penget, of New York.  
Abner J. Phelps, of Ohio.  
William M. Kimball, of Minnesota.  
Gilbert L. Parker, of Pennsylvania.  
George W. Rutherford, of Illinois.  
James J. Wray, of Pennsylvania.  
James Gleason, of Pennsylvania.  
Edward J. Strong, of New York.  
Frank W. Oakley, of Wisconsin.  
Underhill H. Wheeler, of North Carolina.  
Alexander M. Cummings, of New Jersey.  
William H. Lambert, of Pennsylvania.  
Ephraim M. Joel, of Missouri.  
Francis Fuller, of Illinois.  
Theodore Noger, of Ohio.  
Alexander Conn, of Ohio.  
Thomas F. Funnell, of Indiana.  
Henry J. Mattison, of New York.  
James R. Hosmer, of Maryland.  
Phineas P. Barnard, of Michigan.  
John A. Ellison, of Pennsylvania.  
Francis Huger, of Illinois.  
John Craig, of Pennsylvania.  
Nathaniel S. Dodge, of New York.  
E. C. Richenbach, of Ohio.  
Alfred Denney, of Ohio.  
Hanson Raisin, of Ohio.  
John Campbell, of Illinois.  
E. P. Pitkin, of Ohio.  
Patrick Flanagan, of Missouri.  
John Sheridan, of Ohio.  
Strickland Yardley, of Pennsylvania.  
H. M. Persing, of Ohio.  
Herman Garvens, of Missouri.  
Calvin Baker, of Wisconsin.  
Seth C. Hawley, of New York.  
Basil C. Spangler, of Ohio.  
Henry C. Noble, of Illinois.  
George B. Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania.  
John L. Kelly, of New Hampshire.  
Isaac C. Abbott, of Maine.  
David O. De Wolf, of New York.  
Samuel B. Roney, of Pennsylvania.  
Albert M. Bradshaw, of New York.  
Thomas Palmer, of Ohio.  
J. W. Schenck, of New York.  
Charles B. Chittenden, of New York.  
T. K. McCann, of Western Virginia.  
Richard B. Locke, of New York.  
Arthur S. Neumit, of New Hampshire.  
George W. Cushing, of Rhode Island.  
Gilbert M. Hasted, of New York.  
John F. Roulter, of New York.  
John L. Court, of New York.  
Horatio A. Du Fay, of Pennsylvania.  
Wm. A. Rankin, of Kansas.  
Charles H. Irvin, of Michigan.  
James T. Conklin, of Wisconsin.  
Thomas J. Kerr, of Ohio.  
Albert S. Ashmead, of Pennsylvania.  
W. T. Howell, of Pennsylvania.  
George C. Winslow, of Massachusetts.  
John E. Little, of Pennsylvania.  
Samuel B. Lauffer, of Pennsylvania.  
Alba M. Tucker, of Indiana.  
Marquis L. Smith, of Indiana.  
George R. Norton, of Massachusetts.  
Thomas C. Dudley, of Indiana.  
Joseph Pool, of Ohio.  
John E. Remington, of Illinois.  
Orlando Brown, of Massachusetts.  
A. G. Darwin, of Wisconsin.  
Stimford G. Lynch, of Ohio.  
William G. Fuller, of Ohio.  
William L. Gross, of Illinois.  
J. C. Van Duzer.  
R. C. Clowsey, of Missouri.  
L. F. Scheiden, of Illinois.  
John W. McKernon.  
Robert G. Staples, of Virginia.  
Thomas G. Whytol, of Massachusetts.  
James I. Hoyt, of California.  
R. L. Westbrook, of California.  
P. B. Johnson, of California.  
A. N. Runyan, of California.  
James Trumbull, of Indiana.  
James T. Clark, of Kentucky.  
G. Edwin Dunbar, of Massachusetts.  
Edward S. Lucka, of Ohio.  
E. B. Kirk, of Ohio.  
A. M. Smith, of Ohio.  
H. Skinner, of Ohio.  
H. P. Whistel, of Ohio.  
J. Morlan, of Indiana.  
E. Geisler, of Ohio.  
M. I. Sappington, of Missouri.  
C. F. Emery, of Illinois.  
H. D. Wright, of Ohio.  
William A. Wainwright, of Indiana.

John R. Jennings, of Pennsylvania.  
Andrew W. Willis, of Pennsylvania.  
Curtis S. Barrett, of Vermont.  
Benjamin Burton, of Illinois.  
Edward S. Allen, of District of Columbia.  
G. H. Clements, of Ohio.  
D. W. Canfield, of Ohio.  
George H. Dobyns, of Kentucky.  
Captain John F. Ernst, of the 94th New York Volunteers.  
John P. Finley, of Iowa.  
Alexander Hull, of New York.  
William S. Kearns, of Minnesota.  
Lieutenant J. C. Mann, of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.  
Lieutenant F. M. Nucross, of the 15th Massachusetts Volunteers.  
Lieutenant J. B. Pearce, late of the 32d Ohio Volunteers.  
E. J. Smith, of Iowa.  
Captain Charles E. Walbridge, of the 100th New York Volunteers.  
Lieutenant William B. McGurty, of the 5th Minnesota Volunteers.  
Richard Penny, of Missouri.  
Lieutenant Jesse E. Scott, of the 8th Indiana Volunteers.  
William H. Humes, of Pennsylvania.  
Captain Buell C. Carter, of the 15th New Hampshire Volunteers.  
Alexander McIntosh, of Illinois.  
Lieutenant J. B. Dexter, of the 2d Kansas Volunteers.  
Samuel Batchelor, of Iowa.  
Ira F. Payson, of Michigan.  
Lieutenant Emanuel Hagle, of the 102d Ohio Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Lieutenant Lot S. Willard, of Illinois, with Major-General McPherson.  
Captain H. E. Freeman, 73d New York Volunteers, with Major-General Sickles.  
Charles A. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, with Major-General Sedgwick.  
Charles H. Howard, of Maine, with Major-General Howard.  
John F. Anderson, of Massachusetts, with Major-General Foster.  
Lieutenant William G. Mitchell, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, with Major-General Hancock.  
Captain Thomas B. Brooks, of the New York Volunteer Engineers, with Major-General Gillmore.  
Captain Granwell E. Johnson, with Major-General Heintzelman.  
Captain Samuel F. Seward, with Major-General Ord.  
First Lieutenant Thomas G. Beahan, 2d Iowa Cavalry, with Major-General Granger.  
Peter Haggerty, of Massachusetts, with Major-General Butler.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Edward Wright, of Illinois.  
Additional Paymaster John P. Brua, of the United States Army.  
Rodney Smith, of Kentucky.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

George B. Dudley, of New York.  
Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of Ohio.  
George W. Candee, of Illinois.  
Francis H. Dixon, of Virginia.  
Robert T. Smith, of Ohio.  
Guy H. Watkins, of Pennsylvania.  
J. D. Pulsifer, of Maine.  
Zachariah Voorhies, of New York.  
George A. Hamilton, of Illinois.  
James Whitehill, of Pennsylvania.  
David Wyman, of New York.  
James H. Lea, of Illinois.  
Thomas A. Haviland, of Massachusetts.  
John N. Scott, of Indiana.  
George B. Hogan, of Iowa.  
John W. King, of Ohio.  
Mark Hollingshead, of Ohio.  
William H. Blair, of Pennsylvania.  
Joseph Harris, of Wisconsin.  
Warren C. Emerson, of Ohio.  
Thomas J. Saunders, of Iowa.  
George Cunningham, of Maryland.  
Charles Crawford, of Minnesota.  
M. H. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania.  
William J. Davidson, of New York.  
D. P. Forest, of New York.  
M. S. Guckel, of Ohio.  
Horace H. Hunt, of Wisconsin.  
B. B. Haythorn, of New Jersey.  
M. G. Hart, of New York.  
Rufus Heywood, of New York.  
R. V. Holliday, of Pennsylvania.  
E. M. Lee, Jr., of Pennsylvania.  
S. Lounsbury, of Connecticut.  
Henry Lines, of Wisconsin.  
G. W. Lamb, of Indiana.  
Allen McKane, of Pennsylvania.  
George Morton, of Ohio.  
James E. McKenney, of Massachusetts.  
F. W. Northrop, of Connecticut.  
J. H. Nelson, of Michigan.  
William V. Porter, of New York.  
E. D. Ropes, of Massachusetts.  
Walter K. Scott, of Indiana.  
Captain D. C. Smith, of the 1st Minnesota Volunteers.  
W. M. Smith, of Indiana.  
Albert P. Shreve, of Ohio.  
H. W. Snyder, of Pennsylvania.  
F. C. Tarr, of Maryland.  
William D. Thompson, of Pennsylvania.  
Thomas E. Williams, of Missouri.  
Charles A. Warner, of Minnesota.  
Charles F. Wilson, of Massachusetts.  
John S. Walker, of Maine.  
M. Wheeler Sargent, of Minnesota.  
Leander Campbell, of Indiana.  
William Jones, of Ohio.  
P. Edwin Dye, of New York.  
Allen A. Craig, of Pennsylvania.  
Nathan G. King, of Michigan.  
Elphalest Rowell, of Maine.  
Henry D. Hoffman, of Illinois.  
James Lupton, of Ohio.  
Willard Mickox, of Ohio.  
E. D. Redington, of Vermont.  
Fenton F. Stevens, of Wisconsin.  
Joseph W. Drew, of Oregon.  
Levi Sterling, of Wisconsin.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Dudley W. Rhodes, of Ohio, April 21, 1863.  
Wellington Yrooman, of Western Virginia, April 22, 1863.  
Champion S. Chase, of Wisconsin, May 8, 1863.  
George B. Congdon, of Wisconsin, May 14, 1863.  
Josiah Tilden, of Illinois, May 27, 1863.  
Marshall Grover, of Indiana, June 17, 1863.  
Nathaniel C. Sawyer, of Vermont, July 21, 1863.  
Henry C. Grant, of Michigan, July 22, 1863.  
Barnabas B. Hammond, of Rhode Island, July 24, 1863.  
George F. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, July 24, 1863.  
John S. Herrick, of Ohio, July 25, 1863.  
Josiah Miller, of Kansas, July 25, 1863.  
William C. Lupton, of Indiana, August 8, 1863.  
George Truesdale, of New York, August 10, 1863.  
James B. Thurston, of New York, August 11, 1863.  
Robert D. Clark, of Pennsylvania, August 12, 1863.  
Edward J. Mallet, of New York, August 12, 1863.  
Edward G. Falmestock, of Pennsylvania, August 14, 1863.  
John H. Holman, of Ohio, August 14, 1863.  
Owen T. Turney, of Ohio, August 14, 1863.  
Chambers Baird, of Ohio, August 17, 1863.  
John W. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, August 18, 1863.  
Selden E. Marvin, of New York, August 27, 1863.  
Nicholas St. John Green, of Massachusetts, August 31, 1863.  
Charles R. Littlefield, of New York, September 1, 1863.  
Ethan S. Reynolds, of Indiana, September 4, 1863.  
Benjamin L. Martin, of Indiana, September 15, 1863.  
Benjamin Gregory, of New Jersey, September 18, 1863.  
George W. Hancock, of Ohio, September 19, 1863.  
William H. H. Allen, of New Hampshire, September 22, 1863.  
David T. Dickson, of Illinois, October 3, 1863.  
Edward Walcott, of Massachusetts, October 7, 1863.  
Peter F. G. Hall, of Pennsylvania, November 6, 1863.  
George Putnam, of California, November 17, 1863.  
Elias Cooper, of Illinois, November 18, 1863.  
Joseph Moore, Jr., of Pennsylvania, December 5, 1863.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS UNDER THE ACT APPROVED MAY 20, 1862.

James Gubby, of New Jersey, April 1, 1863.  
Henry Stevens, of West Virginia, April 15, 1863.  
S. M. Beatty, of Ohio, April 17, 1863.  
John M. Green, of Maryland, April 22, 1863.  
Rodney Gage, of Massachusetts, April 22, 1863.  
John A. Spooner, of Maryland, April 22, 1863.  
Simeon P. Ives, of Illinois, April 22, 1863.  
James B. Crane, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.  
Thomas H. W. Monroe, of District of Columbia, April 22, 1863.  
Jacob Frankel, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.  
Peter McGlenn, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.  
Edward McGlenn, of New York, April 22, 1863.  
Griffith Owen, of Maryland, April 22, 1863.  
D'Crump Ormsby, of New York, April 22, 1863.  
D. D. McKee, of Indiana, April 22, 1863.  
John W. Arthur, of Delaware, April 22, 1863.  
Wm. C. Smith, of Alabama, April 22, 1863.  
Wm. K. Talbot, of Kentucky, April 22, 1863.  
Almon Gregory, of Indiana, April 22, 1863.  
Wm. L. Mather, of Massachusetts, April 22, 1863.  
Wm. Earnshaw, of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1863.



Franklin W. Olmstead, of Vermont, April 25, 1863.  
Joseph A. Stephan, of Indiana, May 18, 1863.  
Thomas Willett, of New York, May 29, 1863.  
Norman W. Camp, of New Jersey, May 29, 1863.  
William H. Paddock, of Pennsylvania, June 19, 1863.  
Charles W. Healey, of New Jersey, August 1, 1863.  
J. Agnew Crawford, of Pennsylvania, August 5, 1863.  
Robert Day, of New York, August 13, 1863.  
William J. Foster, of Massachusetts, September 30, 1863.  
Patrick F. McCarthy, of District of Columbia, October 2, 1863.  
J. A. Heyden, of Tennessee, October 6, 1863.  
Mannell J. Gonsalves, of Pennsylvania, October 17, 1863.  
Alexander Shiras, of Pennsylvania, October 19, 1863.  
Philip McKim, of Missouri, October 19, 1863.  
Charles Carner, of Pennsylvania.  
Christopher Crouch, of Pennsylvania.  
James Schofield, of Iowa, October 19, 1863.  
Chauncey W. Fitch, of Indiana, October 26, 1863.  
John Valrey, of Illinois, November 2, 1863.  
D. B. Van Antwerp, of North Carolina, November 10, 1863.  
James H. Brown, of Pennsylvania, November 12, 1863.  
Alfred Nevin, of Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863.  
Herman Eggers, of Tennessee, December 2, 1863.

### THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

#### APPENDIX TO MAJOR-GENERAL ROSECRANS' REPORT.

MAJ.-GEN. ROSECRANS has sent to Washington the following appendix to his Report of the battle of Chickamauga:—

CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 12, 1864.

GENERAL:—The report of the General-in-Chief shows that a letter from one of my division commanders at the battle of Chickamauga, commenting on the report of his commanding General, has been received at the War Department and subsequently published by its authority. The General-in-Chief refers to that letter as a rival authority to my own, and as raising a doubt on the accuracy of a point in my report. The letter, dated October 23d ult., four days after I left the command, is based on a quotation from my official report, to which evidently the writer was not at that time entitled, and which, therefore—*prima facie*—was surreptitiously obtained. It has been received and publicly used as a document disparaging my report, without having been referred to me or passing through my hands as required by military courtesy and army regulations.

The War Department is therefore respectfully requested, as an act of justice, to cause the above and following observations to be filed and published as an appendix to my official report of the battle of Chickamauga.

#### NOTE IN REFERENCE TO GENERAL WOOD'S LETTER.

Brigadier-General T. J. Wood writes and sends to the War Department a clandestine letter, to show, contrary to the inference drawn in my report, that he did right under an order to "close up on General Reynolds and support him," in taking his division out of the line of battle and in rear of Brannan's division to a reserve position in rear of Reynolds. My report, dealing with facts and avoiding personal censure, shows that General Reynolds sent me word by Captain Kellogg, A. D. C. to General Thomas, that there were no troops on his immediate right, and that he wanted support there; that, supposing Brannan's division had been called away, I told an Aide to write General Wood an order to close up on Reynolds and support him, who wrote as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS, September 20—10:45 A. M.

Brigadier-General T. J. Wood, Commanding Division, &c.:  
The General commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him. Respectfully,  
FRANK S. BOND, Major and A. D. C.

Now, with this order in his hand:—  
1st. When General Wood found there was no interval to close, because Brannan's troops had not left, his plain duty as a division commander was to have reported that fact to the General commanding, who was not more than six hundred yards from him, and asked further orders; his failure to do so was a grave mistake, showing want of military discretion.

2d. When about to move, notwithstanding this, his duty, on being informed as he was by one of his brigade commanders, that his skirmishers were engaged, and the enemy in line of battle opposite his position, General Wood was rendered bound to have reported the facts and taken orders before leaving his position at such a critical time. But instead of doing so, he precipitately withdrew his troops from the line, and let the enemy in, in the face of an order the wording of which shows that no such operation as the opening, but on the contrary the closing of a gap was intended by it.

3d. This conduct of General Wood, treated in the report with all the reserve consistent with the truth of history, contrasts most unfavorably with that of General Brannan, commanding the division next on his left, who, a little earlier in the day, when he received an order to leave his position and support the left, finding his skirmishers engaged, reported the fact to General Thomas, desiring to know if, under such circumstances, he should execute the order. He was told "No, stay where you are."

4th. It also contrasts with General Wood's own conduct and correspondence only a few days previously, when he protested against a reprinting of his corps commander for not occupying a position at Wauhatchie, lecturing his senior on the impropriety of what he termed "blind obedience to orders," and in upward of fifty pages of manuscript trying to prove his conduct consistent with that sound discretion which a division commander ought to exercise in removing his troops from the danger threatened by the literal execution of orders.

The material difference of circumstances in the two cases, as appears from his own writings, being that the discretion he exercises at Wauhatchie, and the "blind obedience" he pleads at Chickamauga, both have the effect of getting his troops out of danger.

As the best of generals are liable to mistakes, I should have been content to leave those of General Wood to the simple historical statement of them, presuming he regretted them far more deeply than even myself. And so feeling, I called attention to his military virtues—vigilance, discipline, providence of his commissariat, and care of his transportation. But his mean and unsoldierly defence of error shows him wrong both in head and heart.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

Signed W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Brigadier-General L. THOMAS, Adj.-Gen., U. S. A.

Official: R. S. THORN, Captain, A. D. C.

#### CONTINUATION OF BOUNTIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

#### General Orders, No. 92.

The following joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is published for the information of the Army and all concerned:

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 16.

Joint resolution to continue the payment of bounties.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws, and by regulations and orders of the War Department, to veterans re-enlisting or persons enlisting in the Regular or Volunteer service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 1st day of March, 1864, to the 1st day of April, 1864, anything in any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; the said bounties to be paid out of any moneys already appropriated for such purposes.

Approved March 3, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### DISMISSALS

For the week ending March 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Bowman, 102d Ohio Volunteers, to date March 4, 1864, for using provoking and reproachful language in regard to a fellow-officer, and speaking contemptuously of a portion of the Army of the United States.

Captain Edwin J. Fosha, 91st Illinois Volunteers, to date February 29, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Captain R. H. Higgins, 59th Ohio Volunteers, to date February 29, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Captain Francis E. Tyler, 74th New York Volunteers, to date February 8, 1864, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders

Captain R. M. Taylor, 12th New York Cavalry, to date February 11, 1864, for being an accessory to fraud, in the disposition and credit of certain recruits, enlisted by Lieutenant Ashford of his regiment, in the twenty-ninth congressional district of New York.

Captain Timothy Guilford, 20th Connecticut Volunteers, to date December 7, 1863, for absence without proper authority.

Captain Charles Garrettson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to date March 5, 1864, for disloyalty to the Government.

Captain H. B. White and Second Lieutenant S. Zane, 10th Ohio Battery, to date March 4, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for disgraceful conduct in permitting the destruction of private property and robbery of jewelry and coin by the men of their command, near Rodney, Mississippi, in June, 1863.

Hospital Chaplain John A. Spooner, United States Army, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant John Dessauer, 39th New York Volunteers, to date February 8, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, 5th New York Veteran Volunteers, to date February 7, 1864, for absence without proper authority.

First Lieutenant William H. Ashford, 12th New York Cavalry, to date February 11, 1864, for fraudulent proceedings, in having credited to the thirtieth congressional district of New York certain recruits enlisted by him in the twenty-ninth congressional district.

First Lieutenant Stephen L. Hubbard, 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, to date February 1, 1864, for fraudulent conduct, in enlisting certain recruits for the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission.

First Lieutenant Henry Heath, 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date February 15, 1864, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant John T. Baynes, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieutenant James A. Keefer, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; First Lieutenant John Jones, 2d battalion Invalid Corps; and Second Lieutenant E. L. Palmer, 11th Regiment Invalid Corps, to date March 3, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

The following officers, to date February 1, 1864, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

Captain Hugh Erwin, 24th Indiana Volunteers.  
Captain D. C. Holdredge, 23d Wisconsin Volunteers.  
Captain W. Roberts, 14th Maine Volunteers.  
Captain Benjamin Warren, 26th Massachusetts Volunteers.  
Captain G. W. Brown, 59th Indiana Volunteers.  
Captain E. P. Boas, 20th Illinois Volunteers.  
Captain T. H. Hedrick, 15th Iowa Volunteers.  
Captain J. W. Hopkins, 93d Illinois Volunteers.  
Captain F. Leguin, 76th Illinois Volunteers.  
Captain A. F. Hall, 14th Maine Volunteers.  
Adjutant G. E. Davis, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers.  
First Lieutenant T. P. Wylie, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
Lieutenant H. J. Webber, 59th Indiana Volunteers.  
Lieutenant S. C. Collins, 23d Indiana Volunteers.  
Lieutenant B. Hubbell, 32d Ohio Volunteers.  
Lieutenant J. H. Ewing, 28th Illinois Volunteers.  
Second Lieutenant Ezekiel A. Colman, 1st Kansas Colored Troops.

#### DISMISSAL APPROVED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case has been approved:

Second Lieutenant McKelvie J. Unger, 2d California Cavalry, to date January 21, 1864, for disposing of public property for his private benefit.

#### DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

First Lieutenant C. W. Laing, 13th Michigan Battery, to date March 2, 1864, for fraudulent and corrupt conduct in the enlistment of men.

#### DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal in the following cases have been revoked:

Surgeon William H. Thayer, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers.  
First Lieutenant William G. McConnell, 62d Illinois Volunteers, and he is discharged upon tender of resignation as of the date of dismissal.

#### RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain William H. Hill, 51st Ohio Volunteers, and First Lieutenant Herman Bader, 29th Missouri Volunteers, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty.  
Assistant Surgeon E. W. Buck, 51st New York Volunteers.

#### NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless, within fifteen (15) days from March 7th, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

#### Absence without leave.

Captain Jacob V. Gish, 107th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Surgeon H. Tammadge, 34th Kentucky Vols.  
First Lieutenant Charles T. Baroux, 119th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Surgeon J. B. McConaughy, 17th Missouri Vols.  
Captain George S. Raymond, 65th New York Vols.

For taking up the name of an enlisted man as an officer on the muster-rolls of his regiment, in violation of General Orders No. 42, of 1863, from the War Department.

Colonel Michael T. Donohue, 10th New Hampshire Vols.

#### EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers charged with offences and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the military commission instituted by special orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:—

Lieutenant J. I. J. Kierstead, 66th New York York Vols.  
Captain C. O. Bingham, 1st Connecticut Artillery.  
First Lieutenant and Adjutant E. P. Pitkin, 20th Michigan Vols.  
Second Lieutenant A. E. Savier, 1st Kansas colored troops.  
Captain Wm. Messier, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for failing to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, as ordered, for which they were published officially at the dates set opposite their respective names, are hereby notified that they are exempt from dismissal from the service of the United States, satisfactory explanation having been made in their cases to this office:—

Surgeon John E. McDonald, U. S. Vols., February 8, 1864.  
Assistant Surgeon W. A. Banks, U. S. Vols., January 25, 1864.

#### SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

First Lieutenant John Acker, 24th Ohio Vols., to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The proceedings in the above case have been approved by the commanding General, Department of the Ohio; but in consideration of the former good character of the accused, and the honorable scars he bears from wounds received in battle, the President upon the recommendation of the Department Commander has commuted the sentence to loss of pay for three months.

Captain Peachy A. Garriott, Co. H, 19th Illinois, to be dismissed the service for misbehavior in the face of the enemy, deserting his company in the face of the enemy, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and neglect of duty. Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

Surgeon Wm. Wright, 79th Pennsylvania Vols., to be dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, has disapproved of the findings of the court in this case, and has ordered Surgeon Wright to be released from arrest and returned to duty.

Captain T. V. Boebe, 10th Wisconsin Battery, to suffer a stoppage of one month's pay and allowances, and to receive a public reprimand from his commanding officer.

Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, disapproves of the findings and sentence of the court in this case, for the reason that they organized with only four members, contrary to the plain provisions of the law, and after the testimony of the prosecuting witness was received, they deliberately swore in

and accepted an additional member. General Thomas considers such ignorance and carelessness to be a disgrace to the intelligence of the Army, and the officers composing the court deserving of the highest censure.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Boone, Co. G, 33d Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service with loss of all pay now due or that may become due him, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Findings and sentence disapproved by Major-General Thomas, on the ground that the evidence does not sustain the findings, and no criminality is shown in either charge.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

#### ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon S. Adams, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person without delay to Surgeon-General W. A. Hammond, U. S. A., and remain on duty with him until the conclusion of his trial.

Assistant Surgeon Philip C. Davis, U. S. A., has been relieved from his present duties, and ordered to duty as a member of the Auxiliary Board convened at the Signal Camp of Instruction, Georgetown, D. C., for the examination of applicants for commission in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Surgeon John L. McClurg, U. S. Vols., in conformity with instructions from the Surgeon-General to place a commissioned officer in charge of all military prison hospitals, has been ordered in addition to his present duties to assume a daily supervision of the military prison in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. The medical officer now in charge of that hospital to be continued in his present position under the direction of Surgeon McClurg.

Surgeon J. D. Brumley, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to report to the Medical Director of the District of Kentucky for temporary duty as superintendent of general hospitals, during the absence of Surgeon T. W. Fry.

In accordance with the request of Major-General Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, Surgeon S. B. Davis, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report in person to Major-General Curtis. The Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri has been ordered to detail a proper officer to report to General Sanborn, commanding the District of Southwest Missouri, to relieve Surgeon Davis as Medical Director.

Surgeon Peter Cleary, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at General Hospital No. 3, Chattanooga, Tenn., and ordered to duty as Medical Director, Reserve Artillery, Army of the Cumberland.

Surgeon G. W. Hogeboom, U. S. Vols., having closed General Hospital No. 5, Nashville, Tenn., has been ordered to report to Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., Medical Director, Chattanooga, Tenn. Surgeon Wm. Varian, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty at Bridgeport, Ala., and ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon-General at Louisville, Ky., who has assigned him to duty in charge of the U. S. General Hospital, Camp Dennison, Ohio.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Surgeon Frank M. Heister, U. S. Vols., has been granted leave of absence for thirty days on account of ill health.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. A.

#### ASSIGNED.

Surgeon John E. Herbert, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as executive officer at Cumberland General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Kipp, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as executive officer, 2d division, General Hospital No. 1, Nashville, Tenn., and as Recorder of the Medical Examining Board for Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Colored Troops.

Surgeon G. S. Palmer, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as superintendent of hospitals at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Surgeon R. R. Taylor, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Nashville, Tenn.

Surgeon G. L. Panaset, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to the charge of Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon Henry Jones, U. S. Vols., has been assigned to the charge of the South Street General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Surgeon W. Estes, 120th Ohio Vols., has been honorably discharged the service on account of physical disability.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The following is the resolution of thanks to Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold, the officers and crew of the U. S. ship *Sabine*, passed by Congress:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Commodore Ringgold, the officers, petty officers, and men of the U. S. ship *Sabine*, for the daring and skill displayed in rescuing the crew of the steam transport *Governor*, wrecked in a gale on the first day of November, 1861, having on board a battalion of United States marines under the command of Major John G. Reynolds, and in search for and rescue of the U. S. line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, disabled in a gale upon the 26th of February last, with her crew and freight.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to Commodore Ringgold, and through him to the officers and men under his command.

Approved, March 7, 1864.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Greenleaf Cilley, to the *Fort Jackson*.

#### DETACHED.

Second Assistant Engineer Cleland Linsley, from the *Tuscarora* and waiting orders.

Lieutenant C. M. Schoomaker, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, from the command of the *Aroostook* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg, from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, from the *Huron* and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. White, from the *Connecticut*.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Norton, from the *Fort Jackson* and waiting orders.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant Joseph Skerrett's orders to command the *Katahdin* revoked and ordered to command the *Aroostook*.

#### RESIGNED.

Midshipman George Austin has resigned.

#### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

Through some error, our usual gazette of the Volunteer Navy has failed to reach us this week from Washington. It will be published next week in full.

An Army and Navy Association has just been formed in Chelsea, Mass., composed of those who have seen active service on land and sea—belonging to that locality or connected with some Chelsea organization—and have been honorably discharged. Its purposes are to revive the old memories of the war and its campaigns, to perpetuate the true spirit of arms, and to give aid and comfort as far as may be in their power to the families of Chelsea soldiers, who have died in the field or from disease. They have taken apartments for reading room, conversation room, etc. The organization represents every company from Chelsea, as well as the men scattered in the various regiments and those in the navy.



## NAVY YARDS.

## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The schooner *Rachel Seaman* arrived at this Yard February 29. The steam gunboat *Queen*, Acting Master Robert Tarr, commanding, arrived March 4, from the coast of Texas, via New Orleans, Ship Island, and Pensacola, making the passage from the latter port in nine days. It is reported that she may be sent to Boston. The *Tuka* arrived March 5. On the same day the *Snowdrop* was brought from Polley's Wharf, and the *Augusta* from Greenpoint, where they had been undergoing repairs. The *Shamrock*, which was undergoing repairs, getting in new boilers, &c., at the foot of Delancey street, was taken to the Yard March 9. The supply steamer *Newbern* sailed March 9, for the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Niagara* dropped down the river March 9, and is now opposite the Battery. The *Proetus*, steam propeller, 8, is nearly ready to go into commission. The prize steamer *Scotia*, J. M. C. Revell, Acting Ensign, commanding, arrived at the Yard March 9, from Wilmington Bar, via Hampton Roads. She is a side-wheel steamer, 81 tons burthen, and has a cargo of 180 bales cotton. She was captured on the 1st instant, ten miles off Wilmington, by the U. S. gunboat *Connecticut*, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau. She was built on the Clyde, and was purchased and sent out from Glasgow in the summer of 1863. She steams twelve or fourteen miles per hour. She has a straight stem, two masts, and one funnel, and belonged to the same company who sent out the *Princess Royal*. She may go on to Boston. The prize steamer *Cumberland*, Acting Master L. H. Partridge, commanding, arrived March 9, from Key West February 23, via Hilton Head, where she landed Judge Philip Frazer and daughter, and sailed on Wednesday, at 12 M., being short of coal, put into Beaufort: on the 4th, was supplied, and sailed on Sunday, the 6, for New York. She was captured February 5, 50 miles south of Mobile, by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*. She has proved herself to be a splendid seaboat, as she is a substantial, well-built vessel in every respect; she was built in 1847, and most thoroughly constructed; her cabin skylights are emblazoned with the arms of the Earl of Eglinton, whose crest also adorns the cabin windows of the prize steamers *Scotia*, *Anglia*, and *Adela*, as well as the *Cumberland*. The cabins of the *Cumberland* are fitted up in the most luxurious manner. Her machinery is pronounced faultless; the boilers are new, and the hull being of iron of extra thickness, and well braced and fastened, renders her exceedingly stiff in a sea way. She could be easily transformed into a gunboat. She was used as a transport in the Crimean War, has been in the St. Petersburg and London trade, and once ran in the Galway and New York line. She is the finest steamer captured during the war. Her cargo is also very valuable; and will be advertised for sale in a few days by the U. S. Marshal of Florida, James E. Clapp, who is on board. She left at Beaufort, N. C., 6th inst., U. S. steamers *Dacotah*, *Eutaw*, *Artes*, *Quaker City*, *Keystone State*, *Pegot*, *Don* (prize). She is now lying at the Atlantic Dock.

The iron-clad *Re d'Italia* left the Narrows March 8, on her way to Naples. The ship has not got her armament on board yet; she only carries eight 24 pounders. Mr. Robert Robinson goes out in her as Chief Engineer, till she arrives at Genoa. The *Re d'Italia* carries 1,200 tons of coal, and draws 25 feet of water.

Paymaster Gibson has returned from Washington. Rear-Admirals Gregory and Paulding, Captain Baldwin and several other officers have been ordered to Washington, to attend the Court-Martial upon Admiral Wilkes. The Naval Committee of Congress was expected at the Yard on Thursday afternoon. Nearly all the workmen in the Yard have recommenced a vigorous movement for increased pay. The employees of the Yard and the prominent ship-builders of New York and the vicinity contributed \$5,000 to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, through B. O. Delano, Esq., of which amount \$1,484.20 was raised in the Yard.

## PRIZE CASES.

The following is a list of prize cases sent to the Fourth Auditor's Office for adjudication, and which will soon be ready for payment:—

Prize schooner *Director*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Corwin* and *Currituck*, May 14, 1862. Amount for distribution is \$156.01. A. A. Harwood, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Anna Maria*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Fort Henry*, June 28, 1863. Amount for distribution is \$1,329.91. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Charleston*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Seminole*, July 11, 1863. Amount for distribution is \$11,225.84. No flag officer, the *Seminole* having reported to Admiral Farragut before the date of capture.

Prize sloop *Clara Louisa*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Sagamore*, August 18, 1863. Amount for distribution is \$9,289. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize bark *Sallie Magie* captured by the U. S. steamer *Quaker City*, June 29, 1861. Amount for distribution is \$4,387.02. S. H. Stringham, flag officer.

Prize sloop *Bright*, captured April 24, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*. Amount for distribution is \$5,057.90. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize steamer *Spaulding*, captured October 11, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Union*. Amount for distribution is \$22,704.26. No flag officer.

Prize *Ascension*, captured April 14, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Huntsville*. Amount for distribution is \$4,732.14. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Avon*, captured February 14, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Tioga*. Amount for distribution is \$3,460.74. Charles Wilkes, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Louisa*, captured August 23, 1862, by the U. S. steamer *Bienville*. Amount for distribution is \$393.66. No flag officer.

Prize schooner *Wanderer*, captured May 2, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Sacramento*. Amount for distribution is \$726.34. S. P. Lee, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Shot*, captured August 8, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Sagamore*. Amount for distribution is \$537.61. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Surprise*, captured March 13, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Huntsville*. Amount for distribution is \$66,049.77. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Gipsy*, captured March 20, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Elhan Allen*. Amount for distribution is \$274.74. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize sugar, &c., captured June 24, 1864, by the U. S. gunboat *Tahoma*. Amount for distribution is \$372.48. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Planter*, captured June 15, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*. Amount for distribution is \$181,518.58. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *D. Sargent*, captured March 12, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Killatiny*. Amount for distribution is \$1,323.06. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *Angelina*, captured February 24, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *State of Georgia*. Amount for distribution is \$1,330.03. S. P. Lee, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Dart*, captured May 1, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Kanawha*. Amount for distribution is \$2,705.12. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *G. L. Brockenbrough*, captured October 15, 1863, by the U. S. steamers *Sagamore* and *Fort Henry*. Amount for distribution is \$9,410.40. J. L. Lardner, flag officer.

Prize steamer *Caroline*, captured October 28, 1862, by the U. S.

steamer *Montgomery*. Amount for distribution is \$99,154.21. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize sloop *Clotilde*, captured April 16, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *McClellan*. Amount for distribution is \$6,771.47. No flag officer.

Prize sloop *Ralempago*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Jessamine*. Amount for distribution is \$2,713.96. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize steamer *Ann*, captured June 29, 1862, by the U. S. steamers *Susquehanna*, *Pink* and *Kanawha*. Amount for distribution is \$47,334.17. D. G. Farragut, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Mary Jane*, captured June 18, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Tahoma*. Amount for distribution is \$567.05. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Arctic*, captured 15, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Ladona*. Amount for distribution is \$2,926.60. No flag officer.

Prize schooner *Rabeket*, captured June 18, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *J. S. Chambers*. Amount for distribution is \$2,432.01. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Hatterman*, captured by the U. S. steamers *Okeana*, *Housatonic* and *Flambeau*. Amount for distribution is \$11,457.85. S. F. Dupont, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Mississippi*, captured May 19, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*. Amount for distribution is \$32,480.42. T. Bailey, flag officer.

Prize schooner *St. George*, captured April 22, 1863, by the U. S. steamer *Mount Vernon*. Amount for distribution is \$2,557.99. S. P. Lee, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Lydia and Mary*, captured March 29, 1862, by the U. S. steamer *Restless*. Amount for distribution is \$1,946.10. S. F. Dupont, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Lookout*, captured April 16, 1862, by the U. S. steamer *Cour de Lion*. Amount for distribution is \$1,214.87. A. A. Harwood, flag officer.

Prize schooner *Potras*, captured May 27, 1862, by the U. S. steamer *Bienville*. Amount for distribution is \$29,922.69. S. F. Dupont, flag officer.

Prize sloop *No Name*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Eureka*, 1862. Amount for distribution is \$61.91.

Prize steamer *Calhoun*, captured January 23, 1863, by the U. S. steamers *Samuel Rolan*, *Colorado* and *Rachel Seaman*. Amount for distribution is \$28,536.95. W. W. McKean, flag officer.

## HOW TO SEND SUPPLIES TO UNION PRISONERS.

The following communication furnishes important information:

To the Friends of Union Prisoners now in the hands of the enemy:

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8, 1864.  
The undersigned, members of the "Board of Distribution," lately confined in Libby Prison, feel that the greatest favor they can confer on their unfortunate comrades is to call the attention of their friends and families in the North to the following suggestions:

1st. Boxes should not exceed twelve cubic feet, or two feet square and three feet long.

2d. They should invariably be stoutly and securely bound with iron hoops.

3d. Coffee, tea, sugar, flour, tobacco and articles of like character should be put in stout paper or canvas bags.

4th. All perishable articles should be excluded as tending to injure the remaining contents.

5th. Under no circumstances should articles of a contraband nature, such as liquors, wines, money or citizen's clothes be sent. The prohibition is imperative, and the scrutiny most thorough. Every box in which they are discovered is liable to confiscation.

To the friends of the enlisted man we would most emphatically say, send nothing excepting letters.

In making this recommendation we would not be understood as charging the Confederate authorities with want of faith or disposition to carry out their pledges, but owing to the scarcity of transportation and the uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the person addressed, it is almost an impossibility to secure the proper delivery of any package.

JAMES S. SANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. and C. S. 1st A. C.  
ALEX. VON SCHRADER, Lt.-Col. and A. I. G. 14th A. C.  
S. M. ARCHER, Lieut.-Col. 17th Iowa Infantry.

The screw steamer *Kearsage*, 9, arrived at Brest from Cadiz on the 22d ult.

The body of Acting Master Westervelt, of the *Underwriter*, was found in the Neuse River with a bullet through the head, which confirms the report that he resisted the enemy to the last in a most desperate manner, with revolver in hand.

The steamers *Titan* and *Iola* were stolen on Saturday last from Cherrystone Bay by a band of about thirty rebels.

The supply steamer *Bermuda* is reported to have captured a rebel privateer in sight of Fort Pickens, after an exciting chase. The rebels had just put a prize crew aboard a captured trading vessel, which was not retaken.

One of the two rams built at New Albany, Ind., recently had a successful trial-trip, and soon after left for Cairo, to enter upon active service.

The British government has ordered the release of the rebel privateer *Tuscaloosa*, which went into Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope) for supplies and repairs, not long since. The history of this *Tuscaloosa* case is, in brief, as follows:—In September or October last, the bark *Conrad* was captured by the *Alabama* in the South Atlantic Ocean. Captain Semmes, instead of burning the *Conrad*, armed her, and used her as a companion ship, on his cruise near the Cape of Good Hope, re-christening her the *Tuscaloosa*. On the 26th of December the ship put into Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, under the rebel flag, for repairs and supplies. The day after her entrance she was seized by the British Admiral on the station, and when the American Consul, Mr. Graham, made a claim for her, on behalf of her owners, he was informed that the vessel would be handed over to them; but Lord Palmerston disapproves of that decision, and has ordered the vessel to be released.

COLONEL J. H. Baker, commanding the post of St. Louis, has issued an order calling attention to a previous order prohibiting the wearing by citizens of the uniform of the United States. He informs the citizens that the removal of the regulation buttons from a coat does not relieve the wearer from the charge of violating the above-named order. Citizens who may have obtained soldiers' clothing by purchase or otherwise and discharged soldiers are required to dye their clothing another color. Hereafter, any citizen found wearing soldiers' clothing, or any part thereof, will be arrested, the clothing confiscated and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for transfer to officers in charge of contraband camps for issue to destitute negroes. The wearing on their hats, by citizens or enlisted men, of the regulation cord for officers' hats is also prohibited, and it will be at once confiscated when found worn by any one not entitled to wear it.

A PRIVATE letter from Havana, dated March 1st, states that the U. S. gunboat *De Soto* was in the dry dock there. The blockade runners and secessionists in Havana had threatened to burn the vessel, and also threatened the officers with violence. The Spanish authorities, however, had given the officers of the *De Soto* permission to wear their side arms, and they now visit the city fully armed.

CAPTAIN C. Meyers, 16th Michigan Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service on account of physical disability.

A NAVAL court-martial will assemble in Washington this week, to try Commodore Charles Wilkes on the following charges:—

First. Disobedience of a lawful order of his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office. Specification—That he took the *Vanderbilt* as his flag-ship while Lieutenant Baldwin was on a cruise after the *Alabama* by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Second. Insubordinate conduct and negligence or carelessness in obeying orders. Specification—That he went himself to Laguayra to attend to duty that he had been ordered to send a single vessel upon.

Third. Disrespect and disrespectful language to his superior officer whilst in the execution of his office. Specification—In writing a disrespectful and insubordinate letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Fourth. Refusal of obedience to a lawful order or regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. Specification—In allowing a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy to fall into the hands of a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, twenty-four hours before it reached the Navy Department.

Fifth. Conduct unbecoming an officer and constituting an offence made punishable by article eighth of articles adopted and put in force for the government of the Navy of the United States. Specification—In refusing, on January 2d, 1864, to fill up a blank with the day, month and year of his birth.

It is a rumor, prevalent among military men at Washington, that General GRANT will not remain in the city of Washington, but have his headquarters in the field; and that General HALLECK's position will therefore remain substantially as at present, he holding the position of Chief-of-Staff to the President, whose orders, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, will be transmitted through him to the Lieutenant-General. This would obviate all difficulties arising out of conflicting rank.

A LETTER from on board the new United States gunboat *Metacomb* (double-ender), dated February 22d, at New Orleans, states that on the passage from Key West to that port she rolled tremendously, so much so, indeed, that she was momentarily expected to go down. Her pilot-house and foremast were swept away, and two or three of the guns were shifted. When she reached the Mississippi she was so crippled as to be unfit for active service until thoroughly overhauled on the dry dock.

THERE seems little doubt that the work of re-organizing the Army of the Potomac will soon commence. We are told that the plan looks to the transfer of the First and Third Army Corps to the Second, Fifth and Sixth, under the command of Generals SEDGWICK, HANCOCK and WARREN, respectively. The whole subject is likely to come before the new Lieutenant-General for consideration and decision.

At an enthusiastic war meeting for the purpose of encouraging enlistments in the Second Corps, held in Tammany Hall, New York, on Monday, eloquent speeches were made by Generals HANCOCK, SCHURZ, MEAGHER, and VIELE. We are glad to report that the work of filling up of the corps is proceeding very satisfactorily.

THE House Military Committee have unanimously reported a recommendation that the Raritan and Delaware Bay line of steamboat and railroad communication between New York and Philadelphia be declared a National Military and Post-Road, with the privilege secured by Act of Congress to carry through passengers and freight.

We conclude this week a valuable series of articles on the military systems of Europe, based upon the thorough work of M. VIAL. The articles are contributed to the JOURNAL by Lieutenant-Colonel TOLLES, of the Sixth Army Corps.

MAJOR-General W. F. SMITH, from the military division of the Mississippi, has arrived in Washington, and there are rumors that his visit has reference to his assignment to an important command at the East; but we can give the story no confirmation.

BRIG.-Gen. William Birney's camp of United States colored troops, in Charles county, Maryland, was broken up on the 3d and 4th inst., and the troops have embarked for the seat of war.

It appears from a report of the late Admiral FOOTE, just made public, that after an examination of several sites in the West, he recommended Carondelet for a naval depot, with an auxiliary depot at Cairo. The subject is now before Congress.

WE are told that the finding of the Court of Inquiry, exonerating Major-General BUELL from the charges brought against him will soon be published.

CAPTAIN A. GAGE, C. S., has been appointed Inspector Commissary of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, by command of Major-General BUTLER.



## MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of \$5/100 cents each.]

**AINSWORTH, HARRITT.**—In San Francisco, Cal., at the Calvary Presbyterian church, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, J. C. AINSWORTH, of Portland, Oregon, to FANNY HARRITT, daughter of Colonel E. H. HARRITT, Deputy Q. M. General, U.S.A.

**WINANS, FULTON.**—On the 17th ult., by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Captain J. S. WINANS, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, to Miss LIZZIE E. FULTON, of New Brighton, Pa.

**HUMMEL, RODDAN.**—On the 6th inst., by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Lieutenant GEORGE W. HUMMEL to Miss LOUISA RODDAN, both of Philadelphia.

**CAPELLE, MITCHELL.**—In East Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 15, by Rev. C. A. Skinner, Captain JONAS F. CAPELLE, of the 16th Massachusetts Regiment, to Miss LUCY S. MITCHELL.

**KANE, CLOUGHLY.**—March 2, by Rev. Ira R. Steward, at his residence, Acting Ensign JAMES J. KANE, U.S.N., of Brooklyn, to Miss MARIA T., youngest daughter of W. Cloughly, Esq., of New York. No cards.

**DADE, THOMPSON.**—In St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Wilber F. Padlock, FRANCIS C. DADE, U.S.N., to Miss ELA F., youngest daughter of Dr. James W. Thompson, formerly of Philadelphia.

**WATTS, KELLOGG.**—In Malden, N.Y., on Thursday, March 3, by Rev. William Hart, Surgeon ROBERT WATTS, Jr., 133d New York Volunteers, to Miss FRANCES A., daughter of the late Stephen Kellogg.

**GIBBS, KELLOGG.**—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, at Christ church, New Orleans, by Rev. F. W. Taylor, U.S.N., Surgeon H. FRANKLIN GIBBS, U.S.N., to Miss LIZZIE BEATRICE, only daughter of Dr. George Kellogg, U.S.A.

**STRICKER, SAITH.**—Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., by Rev. S. W. Thomas, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Philadelphia, Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID M. STRICKER, 2d Delaware Regiment, to Miss SARAH M. SMITH, both of Dover, Del.

## DIED.

**HARRIS.**—At his father's house, in Buffalo, N.Y., March 3, Midshipman ALBERT L. HARRIS, JR., U.S.N., aged 20 years.

**NIELSEN.**—At the residence of his father, in West Chester, Pa., on the 4th inst., First Lieutenant CHEVREY W. NIELSEN, formerly of Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.

**RANDALL.**—In Buffalo, N.Y., on the 3d inst., Major-General RANDALL, of the New York State Militia.

**ALEXANDER.**—In Louisville, Ky., March 4, CHARLES C., son of Colonel T. L. Alexander, U.S.A., aged 10 years and 3 months.

**COLWELL.**—At Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D.C., on the 8th inst., Lieutenant EDWARD S. COLWELL, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

## SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS, AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

**POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.**  
Portability combined with great power in FIELD GLASSES, TOURISTS, OPERA, and general all-day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogues sent by enclosing stamp.

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—AND—

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**  
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Want Agents in every regiment, on unusually liberal terms, to sell their

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Gold or Silver Composite Hunting Cases, with Patent Time Indicator, just invented for the Army, very handsome and of sterling quality. Sent free by mail for \$15. If remitted in advance, a stylish chain, valued at \$5, will be sent gratis.

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With Washington and London Time, for Artillery, Sportsmen, and all desiring a beautiful and accurate Timepiece. The cases are of Fine Silver. It has 16 Jeweled actions, Gold balance, Sweep seconds hand, with patent adjusted stop, and is in all respects a first-class Watch.

## EVERY OFFICER SHOULD HAVE IT.

Sent free by mail for \$45. If remitted in advance, a handsome and fashionable chain, valued at \$7, will be sent gratis. Send for circular describing all our Watches.

All Watches are sent out in good working order, properly regulated, mailed free to any address, and warranted for twelve months.

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in every County and every Regiment, on very liberal terms. Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk, if properly sealed.

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Baltimore-st., corner of Charles-st., BALTIMORE.

Have a full stock of MILITARY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of Officers of the Army and Navy, such as Swords, Belts, Sashes, Epaulettes, Shoulder Straps, Spurs, Hats, Caps, Buttons, Figures, Embroideries, Army and Navy Lace, Sword Knots, &c.

**PRESENTATION SWORDS**, of fine designs, on hand, or furnished at short notice. Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, Holsters, &c. Camp Chests, Camp Stools, Blanket-Straps, Haversacks, and all articles for use and comfort, on favorable terms.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD  
RE-OPENED!

This great National thoroughfare is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL. The cars and machinery destroyed are being replaced by new running stock, with all recent improvements; and as the bridges and track are again in substantial condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEED, SECURITY and COMFORT, will be more than sustained under the reorganization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent troubles upon the Border have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harper's Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

## CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with four daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

J. H. SULLIVAN,  
General Western Agent, Bellaire, O.  
L. M. COLE,  
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore.  
W. P. SMITH,  
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

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By the splendid and superior steamers METROPOLIS, EMPIRE STATE, BAY STATE and STATE OF MAINE, of great strength and speed, particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with Fall River and Old Colony R.R., a distance of 53 miles, to Boston only. Leave Pier No. 3 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M.

The steamer METROPOLIS, Captain Brown, leaves New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, touching at Newport each way.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Captain Brayton, leaves New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, touching at Newport each way.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and accompanies the baggage to its destination. A steamer runs in connection with this line between Fall River and Providence daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3, N. R., or to secure state-rooms in advance, to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, 72 Broadway.

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AND

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Officers of the Army and Navy will find in this Journal the only paper in the United States exclusively devoted to Military and Naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the Press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as the authoritative organ of military discussion and criticism in the United States. The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation, hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity for such a Journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military Journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a Gazette of Military and Naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate, and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

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The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers; and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest.

From the Boston Post.

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192 Broadway, New York.



# TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with Fifteen Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Lard Oil, and Thirty Thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times un-dermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-ves-sels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.  
Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New York, New London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows:  
Lot No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.  
Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.  
Lot No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.  
Lot No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or barged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.  
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and places of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.  
The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penalty equal to one fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that, in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,  
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

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LING SHIRTS constantly on hand.

# PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,  
February 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering until 10 o'clock of the 21st day of March next, at which time the opening will be com-menced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules; any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The com-mandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who gives proper guaranties, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846,—the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the con-tract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional securities, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the con-tract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

**KITTERY, MAINE.**  
Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 8, Metallic Oil; No. 10, Engineer Stores; No. 15, Tubing, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 19, Zinc.

**CHARLESTOWN.**  
Class No. 1, Boiler Iron and Rivets; No. 2, Pig Iron; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tal-low and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, Engineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin and Lead; No. 20, White Lead; No. 21, Zinc Paint; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 23, Stationery.

**BROOKLYN.**  
No. 1, Boiler Iron; No. 3, Boiler Felling; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Lubricating Oils; No. 6, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Alcohol; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tallow and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, En-gineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts, &c.; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, Zinc, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 22, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 23, Stationery; No. 25, Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts; No. 26, White Pine; No. 29, Lanterns; No. 30, Lignum-vitae.

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Class No. 1, Boiler Iron, &c.; No. 3, Boiler Felling; No. 4, Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.; No. 5, Sperm Oil; No. 6, Linseed Oil and Turpentine; No. 7, Lard Oil; No. 9, Tal-low and Soap; No. 10, Engineers' Stores; No. 11, En-gineers' Tools; No. 12, Engineers' Instruments; No. 14, Wrought-Iron Pipes, Valves, &c.; No. 16, Steel; No. 17, Iron Nails, Bolts, and Nuts, &c.; No. 18, Copper; No. 19, Tin, Zinc, &c.; No. 20, White Lead; No. 22, Colored Paints and Dryers; No. 23, Stationery.

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Class No. 1, Boiler, &c.; No. 17, Bolts.

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Officers who have participated in any of the battles of the Third Army Corps are eligible, and can forward their names and initiation fee of ten dollars, to the Treasurer, Gen. G. Mott. The decoration costs twenty-five dollars, and is worn by all members. The Treasurer furnishes it to members at cost.

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BALTIMORE, MD.  
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PENNSYLVANIA-AVE., (near the Capitol),  
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